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From the Christian Guardian MRS. WESLEY.

WIFE OF THE CELEBRATED JOHN WESLEY .- NO. VI. From her departure in 1771, unto her death in 1781.

In the year 1772, nothing scarcely appears conup through the north of England, and spent sever-out, he had pursued the even tenor of his way al weeks in Scotland; and on his return to London he passed through Newcastle, where his wife fled, but says nothing of her, only,

"June 30th,-Calling at a little inn on the moors, I spoke a few words to an old man there, as my wife world—and now this foolish and wicked woman did to the woman of the house. They both appeared to be deeply affected. Perhaps Providence sent us to this house for the control of the cont did to the woman of the house. They both appeared

this house for the sake of these two poor souls." "these two poor souls." The notice in the journow the object of her hatred. And her hatred nal is very important, giving us the first information of Mrs. W. since her departure. Husband His guiltiness was her own wrong. She resolved and wife were once more together; were traveling together, were stopping at an inn together, juncture often lays hold of the dagger, and stabs were usefully improving their stay together, were the person of the wronger. She, thirsting not for together under (as he thought) the direction of blood, lays hold of the dagger of slander and stabs Providence, and together went on their journey. the reputation of the injurer. So she pursues her Though she never returned to him, yet when he called upon her at Newcastle, she seems to have redown greedily the satisfying draughts. Some may ceived him kindly, and accompanied him to some of the appointments. As she spoke so touchingly to the woman of the inn, on the concerns of the soul, causing her to be "deeply affected," we may indiff.

We was not now indiff.

down greedily the satisfying draughts. Some think the language too strong for the case; but others know that no language is too strong enough to depict jealousy intent on revenge. I see nothing of "insanity" (as good Mr. Watson intimates) causing her to be deeply another, eharitably infer that Mrs. W. was not now indifin Mrs. Wesley's course, but only the natural charitably infer that Mrs. w. was not how indifferent to the case of her own soul. As she was ending of such a passion, i. e. jealousy ending in traveling again with her husband, surely her old malevolence. In the "unhappy lady" (as Mr. affection was revived, and again differences were Perronet called her) I see no evidence that she I was very much pleased to find lately the incident at the "little inn," in the journals, because I may have been in the instance; but there may have been in the instance; but there never noticed it before; secondly, because it and coming from and allied to the evil but mighty spirits who all the inferences from the incident are so favorable to the often erring wife, who was also the often weeping penitent; and fourthly, because, besides and, chiefly through the use of the passions of the this notice, nothing else seems extant, to shed any human race. cheerful light on the narrative of the last ten years their Founder. After 1772, little can be known In what way Mrs. Wesley designed to injure her of Mrs. Wesley, and that little is not to her ad- husband's character by these letters, does not ex-

says Mr. Watson, and which only the supposition even yet to his followers) "and they were sent of a degree of insanity, excited by a jealousy, can (by the Calvinists) "to the 'Morning Post.' self of this means of defaming him. Some of these this unpleasant affair." Our Founder's innocen before her death, will show. They are at once (Prov. xix: 5.) important, and explanatory of the kind of annoyance to which this unhappy marriage subjected at the residence of Sir Alexander Grant, near Far her uncle, and as containing an anecdote strongly res, he was received with cordial affection, as well

ised to take me with him to Canterbury and to observe my daughter sensibly recovering her Dover. About this time Mrs. Wesley had obtain- strength, almost every hour." This Mrs. Smith ed some letters which she used to the most injuri- was his wife's child, by her first husband, and now ous purposes, misinterpreting spiritual expressions, traveling with her second husband. Though he and interpolating words. These she read to some had no association with his wife, he still retained Calvinists, and they were to be sent to the Morn- kind affections towards her children; and though jug Post. A Calvinist gentleman, who esteemed the mother hated and had cast off her husband, my father and uncle, came to the former, and told the children seemed to have retained their affechim that, for the sake of religion, the publication tion and confidence in him. Thus much seems imshould be stopped, and Mr. John Wesley be allow- piled in the traveling of the "daughter" with ed to answer for himself. As Mrs. Wesley had her mother's husband. And the brief notice gives read, but did not show the letters to him, he had an obscure light on the domestic or private life some doubts of their authenticity; and though of our Founder at the present time. "Friday they were addressed to Mr. John Wesley, they might 12, I came to London, and was informed that my be forgeries; at any rate he ought not to leave wife died on Monday." If she died in the morn-

scandal resulted from his trust in God." render it necessary to defend the character of this Says he, " This (Friday,) evening she was buried, holy and unsuspecting man."

As Mr. Watson thought, so doubtless all will think, that the last part of the unhappy wife's conduct was the worst. She had embittered twenty-four years of her husband's life, and had done what she could to retard the great apostolic work in which he was engaged. Notwitstanding cerning Mrs. Wesley. In the spring Mr. W. went all the obstacles within his own house and withfrom his youth to his old age, and had now earned a glorious reputation and a shining name—a name to be engraved in the religious history of his nation,-aye more, in the religious history of the Two weeks after he left Newcastle, Mr. W. was an established passion. No proof did she or could traveling in Yorkshire. On his way to a place she ever discover of guilt in her pure and unstraytraveling in Yorkshire. On his way to a place she ever discover of guilt in her pure and unstraying land. As she could not find proof, she moors," and wishing to be useful, he "spoke a few words to an old man there." And, to complete the little narrative, he shows what his wife dark as Erebus." In her own inventions she did to the woman of the house," and closes with believed; and on her belief the passion lived and the reflection, that perhaps Providence directed grew. And now the last fruit of jealousy came their way to the little inn, for the conversion of forth. He who has the object of her jealousy, was

"Throng the air, and darken heaven, And rule the lower world,"

The particular occurrence which Miss Wesley of the life of the "unhappy lady." I am glad to (daughter of Charles Wesley) relates, took place point to the entry of the journal of June 30th, in the beginning of December. She seems to have 1772. Indeed, my object in writing at all was, been in London, whither her uncle arrived on the not to exhibit the bad qualities of the wife of our 8th, and promised to take her with him to Can-Founder, but rather to show the good points of her terbury and Dover. The forgeries seem to have character and the useful actions of her life. The been sent to the "Morning Post" of the 9th or former has been done sufficiently by Mr. W.'s bio. 10th. Charles Wesley saw his brother and urged graphers; but the latter, I think, no one has ever a refutation on the 11th, "Tell Sally," replied attempted before. Yet, to make a faithful picture, Mr. W., "I will take her to Canterbury to-mor-I have had to introduce the repulsive features as row." And the next day, as the journal shows. well as the agreeable : not, however, with any he preached in Canterbury ; and the day after at complacency. I can find, I am sorry to say, no Dover. Nor did he return to London before the other incident to mitigate the case, or to lighten the censure of those who regard John Wesley as the Lord; nor did he except his reputation.

actly appear. Mr. Wesley does not mention the ley's conduct, and to the exhibition of the worst quality in her character, viz., malignity. In Wat- females, in some of whose letters there were strong son's life of Wesley there is a description of the expressions of Christan affection." Probably this manner in which the disposition was manifested, was the kind of letters which Mrs. W. obtained and an anecdote in illustration of which may here and interpolated so as to make them carry a guilty meaning. "These she read to some Calvinists "The worst part of Mrs. Wesley's conduct," (no friends to our Founder, and no great friends palliate, was that she interpolated several letters, But the mutilation of the letters was afterwards which he had intercepted, so as to make them bear proved, and no harm came to the man whose trust a bad construction; and as Mr. Wesley had was in the Lord. It seems that some of these always maintained a large correspondence with all mutilated letters are still perserved; but with the classes of persons, and among others with pious bane the antidote is also in existence. However, females, in some of whose letters there were strong Mr. Watson hoped, and so all Mr. Wesley's friends expression of Christian affection, she availed her- will hope, that "no one will ever farther disturb she read to different persons in private, and espe- was vindicated fully in his own lifetime; and it is cially to Mr. Wesley's opponents and enemies, ad- now too late for his enemies, by his wife's mutilat ding extempore passages in the same tone of voice, ed letters and forgeries, to prove him guilty. The but taking care not to allow the letters themselves unhappy woman, in violating the ninth command to be read by the auditors; and in one or two in- ment, " Thou shalt not bear false witness against stances she published interpolated or forged letters thy neighbor," against her own husband, did not in the public prints. How he conducted himself accomplish her end, yet her sin returned upon her amidst these vexations, the following passage in a own head. "A false witness shall not be unpunletter from Miss Wesley to a friend, written a little ished, and he that speaketh lies shall not escape.

In 1779, we find Mr. W. in Scotland; and when as Mrs. Smith and her little girl, traveling with "I think it was in the year 1774 my uncle prom- him, And here, says he, "I had the satisfaction

town at such a juncture, but clear the matter sat- ing, he was then in Bristol or leaving; if in the forenoon, he was near or at Devizes; if in the "My dear father, to whom the reputation of my afternoon or evening, he was at or near Sarum. uncle was far dearer than his own, immediately The precise hour of her death, I cannot ascertain. saw the importance of refutation, and set off to the In the labors of this busy Monday, little thought Foundery to induce him to postpone his journey, the husband that his wife was going the way of while I, in my own mind, was lamenting such a all the earth, and her spirit returning to God who disappointment, having anticipated it with all the gave it. Not knowing of the decease of his wife, impatience natural to my years. Never shall I he passed to his appointed work on Tuesday, on forget the manner in which my father accosted my Wednesday, on Thursday, and only learned her mother on his return home. 'My brother,' says death on Friday morning when he came to London. he, 'is indeed an extraordinary man.' I placed Yet for four days she had lain a corpse, and in her before him the importance of the character of a coffin. She died in London, in that part of the minister; the evil consequences which might re- metropolis called Camberwell. The day of Mr. sult from his indifference to it; the cause of re- Wesley's arrival was the day appointed for the ligion; stumbling blocks cast in the way of the funeral. The husband did not go to the wife's weak; and urged him by every relative and public house; and the wife's friends did not send for the motive to answer for himself and stop the public- husband. He therefore knew nothing of the cation. His reply was, Brother, when I devoted to funeral. So the body of the "unhappy lady" was

God my ease, my time, my life, did I except my borne out of her lonely house, carried through the reputation? No. Tell Sally I will take her to streets of the crowded city, and brought to the Camberwell graveyard, and no chief mourner was "I ought to add, that the letters in question in the sorrowful procession. The minister read were satisfactorily proved to be mutilated, and no the solemn funeral service as the sun had gone down in the west; and the evening shades were "Some of these letters mutilated, interpolated, drawing over the great city and the silent graveor forged by this unhappy woman, have got into yard-teeming with vaults, and graves, and epidifferent hands, and are still preserved. In the taphs—when the body of the wife of the most celpapers of the Wesley family, recently collected, ebrated man living was lowered into the grave. there are, however, sufficient materials for a full But no husband was on the brink of it to drop a explanation of the whole case in detail; but as Mr. tear, heave a sigh, or bestow a look. And the Wesley himself spared it, no one will, I presume, earth taken out of the ground was thrown in ever farther disturb this unpleasant affair, unless again, and the mournful company returned to their some publication on the part of an enemy, for the homes. Not only was the husband not present, sake of gain, or to gratify a party feeling, should but did not know of the funeral for a day or two.

after." He remained in town on Saturday and selves upon one or the other side of the line which much satisfaction among the societies."

year of her second marriage. She had four chil- be the case, the number of churches at different dren by her first husband, but none by her second. dates were as follows: A stone was placed at the head of her grave (and may be still there,) setting forth that she was "a woman of exemplary piety, a tender parent, and

woman, and the unhappy wife. There is, how- clined joining the main body; it was not until ever, no appearance of it, I am sorry to say. 1841 that Mendon Association, the last of these Indeed, there are no particulars of her death, that excessively prudent bodies, then nearly ninety I can find. I am afraid that an argument can be years old, decided to unite with the sister Associaframed against a change from this very omission. tions. before her death, he was in Bristol, and could field, 22d June, 1819, when it was votedbefore her death, he was in Bristol, and could easily have been sent for, had she desired reconciliation, and his forgiveness before she died. Possibly her death was sudden, and no messenger could reach in time. But, after her death, why was not some messenger sent by her family, to bring her husband to the funeral of the wife? He could have been found at Winchester on Tuesday, at Newport on Wednesday, at Southampton on Thursday, and in London on Friday, the day of the hursel. And yet he knew nothing of the state of the state of each Association, be read in connection with the religious narratives, and published with the Minutes. the burial. And yet he knew nothing of the fu- No such statistics appear in the next year's gone there on Saturday, or on Sunday. But he does not seem to have visited the house at all. It

At the session of 1820, (held at Beverly, 27th of would appear that he had no wish to see his wife's June,) the subject again came up, and it was remains or to accompany them to the grave. Her "Voted, that the Committee of Publication be cumstances were known, we have no right to complain now of his not visiting his wife's house, nor al Associations. f his absence from his wife's funeral, who know nothing of the circumstances at all. This general evidently had no very alarming however towards her should lead every one to believe that he was not actuated by inhumanity, un-

kindness, or disrespect. The first Methodists were nearly all gone. Mrs. Wesley was gone. Four years after, in 1785, the fy the number of churches, ged minister, Mr. Perronet—whose letter decided In 1823, a form of selection letter to Charles Wesley first reveals the unhappy but they make no refe marriage-went to his rest above. And three In 1825, statistics for the first tin onths after, Mr. Fletcher, so celebrated for his but they are remarkably imperfect, a eighty-eight years of age when he died. He was born in 1703 and began his ministry in the

We have now come to the close of the chapter. 46,098, which is preposterous. have seen "John Wesley in his domestic relation f husband." and the kind of wife to which he was allied. The melancholy story of Mrs. Wesley is nded. But to complete my object, as described namely, to show "the husband a better man than collation of those of prior and succeeding years, ever, and the wife not so ill a woman," another paper is required, which will complete the whole. I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

Waterloo-Kingston, C. W., Dec. 26, 1856.

TICS.

We copy from the "Congregationalist," published in this city, the following able article. None but hose who have attempted such researches controlled the labor necessary. every number, an habitual candor, and elevated

reparing as accurate tables of denominational atistics of this State, and of New England, as the defective materials now existing, will allow. With this view, we have patiently explored such printed documents, manuscripts and records as we ould find bearing upon this subject, and for the sake of statistical value, and with no denominahe scanty dates extant, the following tables;

In this article we have reference only to Massahusetts, and to the following denominations, viz: Orthodox Congregational, Baptist, Episcopalian,

I. Orthodox Congregational.

Of church membership, no data exist prior to 1820; but the number of churches existing at different periods is ascertainable from historical re cords; from which, especially with the help of a very valuable manuscript compiled by Dr. J. S. Clark, we obtain the following number of churches at the specific dates :

* Of which 75 became Unitarian. From the beginning of the present century to though I was not informed of it till a day or two the period when the churches had ranged them- We suspect an error here, b

Sunday. Probably it was in some part of Sunday split the old Congregationalists, not only the entire that he learned of the funeral. But nothing hindered him in his work. So on Monday, he set tainty as to the doctrinal character of individual out for Oxfordshire, and "spent five days with churches, rather bewilder a statistician. It is fair to presume, however, that those churches which Mrs. Wesley died October 8th, 1781, aged probably about seventy years, and in the thirty-first in reality, during this epoch. Assuming this to

When the denomination had come to occupy its a sincere friend." So here is the termination of own ground, the matter of statistics naturally came an unhappy life, and of an unhappy marriage. into notice. It developed itself through the "Gen-One of the saddest marriages that books give eral Association of Massachusetts," which, in time, notice of! Cases of jealousy have often ended began to publish the statistics which are now anmore tragically, but scarcely any more lingering nually continued. It must not be supposed, howor more tormenting. Since jealousy turned into ever, that any great reliance is to be placed upon hatred, and the revenge of interpolations and forg- this source of information for early years; impereries, her husband seems to have dropped her feet and unreliable as its tables now are, they were memory. And when he journalizes her departure, not printed at all for twenty-two years after this how brief the notice! "I heard she had died: body was formed; had it been otherwise, they could I was informed she was buried." He cannot have embraced but few churches. The General praise her; nor, now departed, will he censure Association, although organized in 1803, was her. Nor does the husband's prophecy appear to originally founded in the Western part of the have been fulfilled, or hope, as expressed to Mr. State, and failed then, as in a subsequent effort, Hopper, "I do not expect any change until the to secure the co-operation of the Eastern ministers; approach of death." So Mr. Wesley wrote it embraced, therefore, but a small section of the twenty years before the death of his wife.

Was there any change at the "approach of only did many ministers refuse to unite with Disdeath?" I trust there was a change in the aged trict Associations, but Associations themselves de-

If she died repenting and trusting in her Saviour, The earliest published minutes which we can would her husband have concealed it? Besides, find, are dated 1813; no reference is made to statiswhy did she not send for her husband? The week tics in any issue, until at the session held at Pitts-

neral until Sunday! True, when in London on Minutes, unless scattering items on the "state of Friday, he might have gone immediately to his each Association," be so regarded, but which wife's house in Camberwell. Or, he might have furnish no figures of any importance to our pur-

conduct had completly alienated her husband from requested to prepare and publish with the Minutes, Founder, seventy-five years ago, when all the cir-

" Crocker & Brewster" appears on the title-nually repeated,) the "Narrati hus far ants the

anctity and piety, went to his reward. Mr. next to valueless. A large portion of the minis-Charles Wesley, aged nearly eighty years, in 1788, ters were still unconnected with this body, and a as his brother wrote, " quietly retired into Abra- large portion of those connected, preserve a com ham's bosom." Our Founder's turn came next. plete silence as to statistics. From that day to this, The husband remained about ten years after the various causes have made our statistics little else wife. Mr. Wesley departed this life-at his house than a failure ; they have been the subject of alterin the City Road, London, March 2d, 1791—while nate ridicule and regret, and few years have passed several of the preachers, with the family, were on in which the Publishing Committee have not aptheir knees commending him to God. He was pended the lamentations appropriate to their "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

In the statistics of 1826, 16 associations are Church of England as a deacon in 1725. He and mentioned, viz., Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, three others were called "Methodists" in 1729, Brookfield, Worcester Central, Worcester North, at Oxford University. His attachment to Miss Andover, Haverbill, Suffolk, Union, Harmony, opkey was in 1737; and the "whirlwind" sep- Burnstable, Hampshire Central, Mountain, Salem, arating him from Mrs. Murray arose in 1749. He and Old Colony. The twelve first enumerated, came a husband in 1751, and continued so for give the names of 141 churches; of this number, above thirty years—performing the duties of the 94 embraced, (we find by figuring, as the mysteries station with little experience of the happiness. of simple addition had not then been discovered,) From 1781 to 1791, our Founder was a widower, 3,582 males, 7,253 females, and a total of 14,046. but not much afflicted. Indeed, separation from This is decidedly wide of the mark; for, of the his wife he was accustomed to all the thirty years churches now existing, 288 were then in being; of his marriage life. Then, he ended his days in and if we estimate the whole number to average like the 94 specified, we should have a total of

In 1827, '28 and '29, are no figures worth copy-

From 1830 to 1855, by hard figuring, we have compiled the following table, supplying the want n the beginning of the paper of September, of printed returns in any one year, by a careful and correcting from other sources; the number of churches and members in parentheses are the numbers printed in the statistics; the others are the actual (or as near as may be had,) figures in the years specified, for the whole State:

347 (228) 212 37 987 (30.847) 387 (272) 229 49.089 (41.089) 408 370) 329 62 513 (59 473) 440 (399) 399 65 467 (61.771) 429 (455) 412 66.346 (63.64) 474 (462) 422 60.009 (67.719)

those who have attempted such researches can ap- It is hardly necessary to say that the returns preciate the labor necessary for the construction of now, annually, embrace these particulars:—name such an article. It shows the result of many days' of church, date of organization; name of minister, esearches. It is sometimes said, "Figures cannot date of his settlement; number of male members, lie," but both by carelessness and stratagem they number of female, total, absentees; admitted by may be made to utter huge falsehoods. The follow-profession, by letter, total gain; died, excommuniing article seems to be eminently impartial and cated, removed, total loss; adult baptism; infants ruthful. Indeed, the Congregationalist exhibits, in baptisms; members of Sabbath Schools. This schedule we consider superior, on the whole, to any other in use; and the plan recently adopted Various paragraphs floating about in the religious secure better statistics, it is hoped will, in the ous papers, have suggested the desirableness of future, put an end to such discrepancies as are seen

For obscurity, defectiveness and incorrectness, the published statistics of the Baptists prior to a recent date, are matched only by those of the Congregationalists. At present, their commendable fullness shows that somebody has interested himonal purpose whatever, we have digested, from self in the thankless office of reform. Had we been forced to explore this field entirely for ourselves. their imperfections no labor has been spared to we should have despaired of any approach to success; fortunately, benevolence did something years ago, and put it into the American Quarterly Register; from which, from certain almanacs, from a variety of old pamphlets in the Boston Athenæum, and from the Convention Minutes, we have obtained the following, as the result of more research than any other denomination has required;

> fore 1830 :-4,500 6,234 8,104 15,824 20,286 26,311 30 943 31,344 33,254

and we cannot now vouch for great accuracy be-

The items now reported in the " Minutes of the Conventions," are these: name of church, date of rganization; minister; baptisms, number added by letter, number restored, dismissed, excluded, erased, died; number of members. The first Baptist Church in Massachusetts, now the "First"

III. Protestant Episcopal. Prior to 1813, no statistics of even tolerable accuracy. The items now reported are :- name bership of Sabbath Schools. From these we have selected what points meet our purpose, and by the usual amount of calculation, have obtained the folowing table : (The first Episcopal Church was organized in 1686; it is now Unitarian-Chapel. In 1767 there were ten Episcopal Churches; in 1790, 11; in 1800, 13:)

Dates. Chhs. Clerg'n. Inf. Bap. Com'ts. Conf'ms. S. Sch. IV. Methodist Episcopal.

The statistics of the Methodists are, so far as hey extend, the most complete of these denominations; but they don't extend far,-embracing only two points, the name of the society, and the numdivided into Full, and Probationary. The reasonthe Methodist system, and is enforced. The renever received this work. We wish the proper fficers would affix to towns on border lines, the ames of their States, inasmuch as what is familthree separate examinations, we feel sure that the following table is as accurate as labor can make it -from the first report in 1791 to 1855 :-

1825 1830 1835 1840 1845 1850 1855 185, 34 46 88 127 171 202 227 186, 6871 9,201 15,241 19,272 21,797 22,666* 26,720†

A table comparative of the number of churches and their relation to the population follows: the enjoying a foretaste of heaven. line of each date states the number of churches;

the line next below each date tells to how many in 13 40,249 5,187 28 21,8 0 202 4,928

That is, in the aggregate, allowing the Gospel to be preached at each of these stations, the popu- REMINISCENCES OF EARLY METHODlation of Massachusetts, in 1800, was supplied in the proportion of one pulpit to every 1,114 inhabitants; one to every 1,029 inhabitants in 1830: tion not materially altered by the addition of the few churches of like faith, but other names.

each body,-covering twenty-five years :-

Ort Cong. Baptist. Episcopal.

the numbers of the State. But in the last fifteen him.

For the Herald and Journal CLASS MEETING.

"Good evening, Frank, whither bound !" "Why, where everybody else is, of course-to hear the Hon. Mr. B-'s speech. He takes a bold stand for the right, you know. I would not miss hearing him for considerable. Where does that singing come from ?"

ullness exist; from that date they are contained odist class meeting here to night. They have com-(several years excepted) in the Minutes of Conventions of this Diocese, with a good approach to

of church, clergyman, adult baptisms, infant bap-"Charmed! That's what they call the music of icants, confirmations, marriages, burials, mem-leave that meeting to hear Mr. B---- to-night." " Hush, Frank, my mother is there." "O, is she? Pardon me-but meet me at the

hall at seven this evening. Good bye." Thus parted the two young men, and thus they met an hour afterward at the hall, where an overflowing assembly had gathered to listen to the talented B.___, as he discussed with powerful eloquence the exciting questions of the day. There we will leave them, and return to the little class-

'Twas holden in a small room of an humble habitation, (class meetings often are) and a little band of Christians had assembled to tell of God's goodness, their own religious experience, and their prospects for the future. One old man was there; the frosts of seventy winters were on his brow, and traces of care, and toil, and sorrow were impressber of the members; latterly, the membership ed there, yet he had tottered to the class meeting, and his faltering voice was raised in praise to Him able requirement that each preacher must report His frail bark soon after anchored in the "port of

ports are also all extant, for the whole country, the arlier ones have been reprinted. If Methodism some unlearned, yet all had more or less the cares has no other advantages, this statistical one commends it to a statistician. But the single point away," and mingle their hopes and fears in Christian away," and mingle their hopes and fears in Christian away," vision into Conferences, with an utter disregard of State lines, and the Conference boundaries them State lines, and the Conference boundaries themcull out, town by town, (after a puzzling task because of duplicate names and village designations,) and to add up, as though the published tables had taining grace of Jesus; and words of encouragement and counsel fell from the lips of their leader in spiritual things like balm to a weary spirit, and iar to themselves, is not to others. By dint of ever and anon some voice would break forth in singing some good tune, till every heart felt that it was good to be there. It was a place "privileged beyond the common walks of life."

What mattered it to them that shouts of ap-1791 1772 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 8 plause rose from the excited multitude, as burst 88 391 677 727 787 822 905 after burst of eloquence issued from the lips of 1820 the gifted speaker! What to them that the shrewd cess in some grand speculation. What the light jest of the votaries of pleasure, who looked from their hall of mirth on the humble light beaming * Of which, 3,077 were probationers. † Of which, 3,467 from that cottage window! O, nothing. The busy, outside world passed as ever-it affected not the enjoyment of those worshipers. They were

O, the class meeting! there is no place like it. There is no place where Christian communion is so inctions of wealth and poverty, learning and ignorance : and wickedness and hypocrisy sit side by side with deep, humble piety; even our prayermeetings are not so select. The sinner fears the class meeting, and the hypocrite is seldom found there. There God's children draw aside from all opposing influences, and Jesus meets them to bless. and strengthen, and encourage, and fit them for

their heavenly home. Thank God for the class

In some instances, the disposition to annoy my father, put on a more mischievous character, speone to every 1,101 inhabitants in 1855; a propor- cially so, if it came from those who were of the "baser sort." On several occasions, after he had superintended the feeding of his faithful horse, The following table compares, in the first lines, and left him to the enjoyment of his meal, the the number of members, and in the second, the comfort of the poor animal was sadly cut short by percentage of the whole population embraced in the food being taken from him. Subsequently to these forays, whenever he was in a suspicious neighborhood, he not only exercised the office of hostler to his own beast, but also stood sentinel until his meals were dispatched.

On one occasion, after preaching, when he came out to mount his horse for the purpose of meeting another distant appointment, he found that some person had put pebbles between the saddle and his The method of estimated progress by reckoning horse's back; at other times the saddle was smearpercentage upon members already members, is ed with offensive substances.

nifestly deceptive; at a glance it is evident, that Frequently his appointments were in private with increasing numbers, a percentage on those houses. Occasionally, however, in some of the necessarily decreases, except with gains altogether country towns, he would preach in the court-house impossible compared with the population. On if the evening was the time set apart for divine this method, to show large gains, the fewer mem- service. On one of these last named occasions, his bers a denomination has to begin with the better. appointment was announced for the court-house. The larger the denomination, the less the percent- After the lights had been adjusted, and before any age of increase. Thus, in the first decade above, one had arrived, some one charged the candles the Episcopalians gained in their own number, 101 which stood at the Bible with powder, putting the per cent; in the second, .78; in the half decade charge in that part of the candies which he supfollowing, less than .01. The Baptists, for the posed would be reached by the flame about the corresponding periods, gained .66, .19. and .03. time the preacher became interested in the dis-The Methodists 100 per cent, .17, and .18; (their course. It so happened, however, that there was numbers in 1840-1850, were greatly affected by some little unexpected delay in opening the service. local causes, which should be taken into account.) After singing the first hymn, he knelt for prayer. The Congregationalists, .65, .06, and .04. While Before commencing it, the impression was made on in numbers, the Methodists gained in twenty-five his mind that the lights were too near his face. years, 17.519, the Episcopalians, 4,393, the Bap- He took one in each hand, and put them at arms' ts, 16,430, the Congregationalists, 31,022. length, from him. Whilst engaged in prayer, the Of these denominations in their several relations flame reached the part of the candles charged, and to the aggregate population, the Congregationalist they suddenly exploded, without, however, doing almost exactly where it was twenty-five years him any mischief. The issue might have been ago, (062, .061;) the Baptists have made a scarce- very different if he had not removed them to a disly perceptible advance, (.026, .28;) the Metho- tance from his face. Sometimes the harness atdists have gained rapidly, (.015, 023;) and the tached to his carriage was cut in different places; Episcopalians have advanced even faster, (.0024, not so much so as to be seen readily, but sufficient .0052.) All except the latter have comparatively ly so, to cause it to give way in a difficult portion lost ground in the last fifteen years; and all ex- of the road, which called for extra exertion on the sept the Methodists have lost ground in the last part of the horse. These offenses against the proprieties of life were doubtless the results more of The total membership of these four denomina- mischief than of malice. They caused not, howions in 1855, was 133,873, making a net gain in ever, the servant of Christ to become weary in well

uarter of a century, of 69,364. Their percent- doing, or relax his efforts to spread the "savor e to the population in 1830, was .105; in 1855, of a Saviour's name. Onward he went, "not 119; showing that these bodies have gained counting even his life dear unto him," so that he slightly faster than the population, notwithstand- was counted worthy to finish his course in peace, the enormous foreign unevangelical addition to and the ministry which had been committed to

ears, as in the last five, the population has outrun The number of the seals given to him will never churches. Whether the fault is in the be known until the judgment of the great day, nurches, or elsewhere, is a pregnant question. when God shall come to right up the issues in In 1850, of all persons fifteen years old and up- every man's case; giving to those who have done wards, between eighteen and nineteen per cent. well, admission "through the gates into the city," were members of these churches. What the per- fully confirming their "right to the tree of life," centage was at other periods, we cannot well tell, and "tribulation and anguish upon every soul of

man" that has done evil. This man of God has long since joined his colaborers in that better land prepared for them Goodness of heart is man's best treasure, his above. Many of those won for Christ through his brightest honor, and his noblest acquisition. It is instrumentality are doubtless with him, and they that ray of divinity which dignifies humanity. together are "forever with the Lord." Others

still live in the " lower sanctuary to adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things."

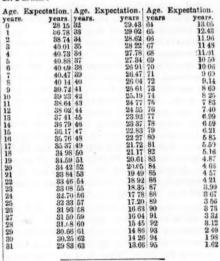
The writer of this, in his first visit to Bosto had the inexpressible delight of meeting an aged husband and wife, who wept over him as the son of that man who in the days of their youth had, under God, been the instrument of their awakening and conversion. The remembrance of that meeting and that circumstance, is still vivid and of precious memory. Who would not rejoice to be the widow of such a husband, and the child of such a father? GEO. C. M. ROBERTS. Baltimore, Nov. 19th, 1856.

Methodist Magazine.

HOW LONG SHALL WE LIVE? There are probably few men who are so wholly ost in the whirl of business or pleasure as never to put this question to themselves. It may be a dreaded and hated question, but there are serious moments in the experience of most of us, when it will come up in the mind, and insist upon being heard. How much longer will this delicate and complicated machinery run, before it shall wear itself out? How many more years of wearisome toil will this frail form endure, ere it shall sink beneath the burden? How many more admonitions will death send, in the form of pains and sicknesses, before the final and inevitable blow shall fall? Such questions, though not altogether pleasant, even to many good men who have comparatively little reason to fear death, are nevertheless wholesome and profitable to the mind. Especially are they natural and proper at this seaon of the ear, as we are about to step from one period of time to another. As we close up our accounts with the world for the old year, and bid this youngest of the sons of Time a hurried farewell, as he follows his elders down into the grave of the past, we cannot but ask ourselves how many more of these epochs remain to us,-how many more December mile-stones we are to pass, ere wo reach the end of our journey. What would we not give, to have that question answered! And yet, low we should shrink back, appalled, were we assured that the secret should be broken to our ears! Thus alternating between curiosity and dread, between hope and fear, shall we sit down and look at the matter quietly, by the light which science has

shed upon it? Though nothing can be more uncertain than life. et the chances or probabilities of its duration may e calculated with mathematical accuracy, taking a number of individuals into the account. Thus we have carefully constructed and reliable tables, showing the expectation of life at any given age. The business of life insurances, the value of annuities, reversions, dower-rights, &c., are based upon may be explained as the mean number of future years which individuals of a given age, one with nother, actually live; those who live longer than that period enjoying as much more life in proportion to their numbers as those who live a shorter time enjoy less. For instance, it is proved, by a careful study of the laws of mortality in the northern part of the United States, that, at the age of fifty years, the expectation of life is 21.17 years. In other words a man who has reached the age of 50, and is free from disease and from habits that individual may fall short of that period, or pass beyond it; but if several persons are embraced in the calculation, the average duration of their lives will be as above stated.

We copy below, from the American Almanac for 1856 the Life-Expectation Table of Dr. Wigglesworth, constructed for the United States, and, we believe, generally accepted by our life insurance companies as the basis of their operations. These calculations are valuable and interesting, and the study of them may not be altogether unprofitable. in connection with the close of the year. Let us not blind ourselves to the fact, however, that death is not governed by mathematical tables, but often comes in a moment when least expected, "sending the dreadful tidings in the blow."-N. E. Farmer.



The sight of excellence not only directs the efforts but fires the ambition. It touches our emotional nature, and supplies energy to our struggles in the midst of weariness and disappointment. It is thus that Christianity operates in the world, not by doctrines and propositions, but by the highest ideal of humanity exhibited in actual life; its noble army of saints, and martyrs, towering far above the average attainments of their age; by the glorious company of apostles crowned and surmounted by Christ himself, in whom humanity was glorified and transfigured. The moral impression of this heavenly panorama of heavenly virtues is confirmed and made irresistible by the fact, that they coincide with that image of perfection which we elaborate from the elements our own nature verified by the teachings of our widest experience-and they compel us to exclaim, sunk as we too often are, in selfishness, and worldliness, and sin, "O would to heaven that such were those who are near and dear to us, our fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, our wives and children, and such were ourselves?" Would to heaven that the Divine Ideal which has been shadowed forth in God's works, and which floats forever before the mental eyes, were realized in the life of man, and as new orders borne from heaven were inaugurated in the onward march of the human race

SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY.

The spirit of Christianity circulates in the nosphere of modern society, its seal is upon a legislation, its light is shed upon all circles of knowledge, its phraseology is found in all languages, its precepts regulate morals, habits and manners have assumed its form, the fine arts breathe its perfume, and all the movements of genius are full of its inspiration.

The liar is the greatest fool; but the next greatest fool is he who tells all he knows. Silence has made more fortunes than the most gifted eloquenes.

Merald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1857.

BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S METHODIST

Wednesday, the 14th of January, was a great day for that portion of our ministry and people that attended the anniversary of the above society, held in the Bromfield Street Church. We should be glad to transmit and extend a portion of the glowing interest of the day.

In the morning a Conference and prayer meeting was held, Bishop Baker presiding. Fervent prayers were offered, and numerous brief addresses wer made. Bishop Baker gave the key-note of the meeting in an earnest and lucid setting forth of the principle, that prayer and true piety are the only basis of missionary success, the very soul of the enterprise The whole meeting was imbued with this idea.

In the afternoon, after usual devotional exercise Rev. Dr. W. P. Strickland delivered a discourse founded on Psalm ii. 8. One hundred years ago, said the speaker, Mr. Wesley was invited to go as a foreign missionary to the far-off wilds of America. A colony was planted in Georgia, a Christian minister was needed to preach the gospel to the colonists, and also to the natives, and Mr. Wesley, then a classical teacher in the University of Oxford, determined to go. Men of every grade endeavored to dissuade him. Men with long robes, and professorial uniform reasoned syllogistically with him-but his logic was too powerful for them. They then resorted to rhetoric and ridicule. They asked him if he was going to turn Quixote, and fight distant windmills, and go on a crusade in the West? He replied, "If the Bible be false, I am verily such a fool as you describe, but if it be true, I have the approbation and blessing of God." Another said, "We have heathen enough at home. Why go abroad?" He replied, "Our heathen have Moses and the prophets. If they hear not them, how can they be persuaded? So we turn to

the Gentiles." The same objections are urged now. Our large cities have church accommodations for only two-fifths of the population-why go abroad? The answer is the same. They have churches, Bibles, tracts, colporters-will they not hear? Perhaps they would not had they a church for every five hundred.

Wesley had an excellent mother, a choice, a noble woman. "Will you consent that your son should go to a foreign land-not ten days distant, but ten times ten?" Listen, ye Christian mothers, whose sons or daughters may yet be called to India, or Africa, or some other far-off land: "Had I twenty sons I should rejoice to consecrate them to the work, though I should never see them more." Here was

The theme of the discourse was " The Necessity of Faith as a Groundwork of Missions." Faith has given power to God's work through man in all ages. Faith gave acceptance to the offering of Abel, holiness to the walk of Enoch, virtue to the obedience of Abraham, wisdom and self-denial to the choice of Moses and power and sublimity to all the worthies of the old Dispensation. Faith cheered Polycarp in the flames, and all the holy martyrs, sustained the victims of Papal persecutions, and has sanctified from the beginning the Christian church.

Even a human faith, tased on error, has often achieved sublime results. How feeble is man without it! Is a sinner convicted, trembling, penitent, despairing? What is your advice to him? Have faith in God. Is the church helpless, feeble, shorn of beauty, asking for redemption? Have faith in

But why repeat this central note in the Christian anthem? Why dwell on this thought? When the fearless Bourdaloue was called to preach before the court, he announced his text, "Beware of covetous ness!" and while the hour lasted continued to re peat but one sentence-BEWARE OF COVETOUSNESS! Our great deficiency is want of Faith. This is the

ertia to be overcome. Especially now, when infidanger of hell. They cannot believe it. See that man hanging upon a crag, amid the rapids, above Niagara! See the commotion, the crowd, the anxiety. the ventures, the voluntary peril, that this stranger may be rescued. Call to mind the labors of weeks when four men, last year, were buried in a coal mine -old and young, rich and poor, laboring to rescue them, and ceasing not till they were brought out. And now do we believe that the heathen generation are falling down by platoons, into darkness and death, and can we be quiet? But how can we doubt it? "Where there is no vision, the people perish." They are disobedient to the "law in their mind." Bring our missionaries into court, and let them give testimony. Call upon history, upon travel, upon literature, and what must you decide! The Bible confirms our fears, and depicts before us a dying world, perishing for lack of knowledge.

And now infidelity steps forward and says Chris tianity is a failure. She would turn against us our own weakness. But she forgets the past, she is ignorant of the plan and power of God. We point to the triumphs of other days. Christianity is vital She rises triumphant from every defeat. She alone is immortal. Old religions are obsolete. They are like the fossil monsters in the rocks, relies of an inferior age. Heathen literature, science and philoso phy are like the bottled specimens in alcohol, found on the shelves of naturalists. Genuine truth, science and thought spring from Christian intellects and hearts. Even within fifty years what has Christianity accomplished? What intellect shall conceive the coming triumphs of fifty years more? Every discovery in science and invention in art is an on ward step. The leaven is working.

But when shall the Millennium come? How often we ask it. When shall the strains of the Miserere, now breaking against the islands and the mountain sides cease, and the earth respond to heaven and heaven to earth, Hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth? Shall it be "when the fullness of the time" is come? That is come. Shall it be when the people are " made willing " in the day of power? Such a theology does not suit us, nor comport with the harmonious gospel. The people shall be willing -and it is a matter of their own choice. The Mil lennium is now, or will be, whenever, through faith, the whole church shall work.

The above is a mere outline of the discourse. We hope, though we report principally from memory, that we have omitted no essential part of the frame work. It will be seen that the series of propositions could easily be made the groundwork of much pointed exhortation and enforcement. Such was the fact. We report it, simply that all our readers may gain profit from such a clear representation of our duty. We left the church with the prayer, "Lord, increase our faith."

AFTERNOON ADDRESS OF REV. M. C. WHITE, M. D. Much interest was felt in the remarks of Bro. .White, who has been compelled to return from China, suffering severely from ill health. His zeal, his consecration, his scholarship and industry, are well known. His object was to give some information about China, to show the difficulties in the way of

China, said he, has been consolidated into one nation with something like its present boundaries for 18 centuries. The primitive nations, in his opinion, had received a knowledge of the one God from Noah and the first generations of men. The Chinese have still a confused and dim knowledge of Jehovah. They execrate the name of the emperor who, 1192 years before Christ, introduced image worship, because, say they, he did it for wicked purposes. At present their gods are innumerable. They have a proverb among their classical sayings, "There is nothing that God cannot do, no thought that God

Confucius, who lived about 500 years before Christ, added some principles of conduct and political econo- source of blessedness-it is the heart of God. my. His book is very sacred; and temples to the This love we need—in our hearts, homes, religiou in every province, district, and town in the empire. garrets of poverty, in the palaces of wealth. The Chinese, like the Catholics, deny that they

Poperv often seems but little. is good enough for them—and if the Western people tofore claimed the honor of leading in the Missionary want any other, they do not object. The Western Anthem. But we are content to take our place. If religion, said one of them, is too strict; it requires a called upon to pitch the tune, with love in our hearts man to do right all the time, and must be troublesome | we will try to raise it high enough—if called upon our religion can be attended to on special occasions, to follow, let us fill up the diapason with a rich round

and is easily disposed of. They have a very pernicious error—that departed swell the chorus in Heaven. spirits can be saved by the prayers of their children -thus moral responsibility, even according to their wn conscience, is but feeble.

Beyond all this, he seldom or never conversed with Chinese who did not say, What do you sell opium have much to encourage us.

EVENING MEETING.

reasoning from a mere human standpoint, did such snow storms. a mission appear, that many promised to contribute specially for this purpose for ten gears; and if then years is past; and now he proposed to show that the and preserve their character. results of the past are satisfactory, the promise of mission; its 500,000 inhabitants, with as many more in the suburbs; the illiberality of the Chinese at nent men in the city. Parts of the Bible have been books and read them. The American Board have also three houses of worship in the same city, and our Congregational brethren have a couple of missionaries engaged in itinerating through the region and preaching the gospel.

Many are the obstacles to success; chiefly the immobility of the Chinese, or their seeming incapability of deep and permanent impressions; yet a spirit of lealers, but altogether another class of men

The above is but a meagre abstract of Dr. White's remarks, which were listened to with great attention and made a deep impression. We all felt that this is

REV. JOHN W. REID'S ADDRESS

Rev. John M. Reid, pastor of the Summerfield M.

E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., then addressed the congregation. This address was a well-wrought, logical, and neat argument, to prove the efficiency and ultimate triumph of the church, in its enterprise to spread its light and converting power over the world. It was far more logical than platform addresses are wont to be; and yet was so imbued with feeling, and adorned with glowing imagery, as to warm the heart, while it convinced the understanding. He began by referring to Christ's first commission to his apostles,-"Behold I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves." But, said the speaker, they were endowed with miraculous power over evil spirits, and their lives were more safe. Our missionaries, he believed, were to an equal extent, sheep in the midst of wolves, equally in danger, yea many had fallen. And a grave question it is, Are they properly armed, are they defended? Has the church any grounds to expect their ultimate success? He should attempt to be, logically presented, according to some purpose. show it has such ground. He would prove it from a The subject of "Sanctification" should never be peculiar and intrinsic might in the gospel, drawn slighted or overlooked by any of us, and we hope our rom one fact-its destined and prepared place in the Review will have the ablest of articles upon it. world; a vacuum which it was designed to fill; a work it was created to accomplish-a discord without it, which it was competent to remove.

He would prove this first, in the sphere of the intellect. He then entered into a sifting examination of heathen philosophy, and showed its emptiness and feebleness. He portrayed the longings of the most thoughtful, the cravings of the mind after a basis, a

His next argument was from the cravings of the his own pastoral care—the painful emotions of a Christian mother lest her lately deceased infant have become peopled? Was the cause of this decadmight be in misery. She had a creed defective in ence anything inherent in heathenism, or an accident one point only, and yet she was oppressed. He then of so called Christianity; or does it arise from a drew a series of thrilling sketches of the sorrows of mixture of races; and what bearing do these phenoheathen life, which the fullness of our columns com-

The argument was completed and crowned, by article yet on this topic. considering the conscious wants of the heathen as with great earnestness urged the church to activity. We have ground for hope.

BISHOP JANES' ADDRESS.

pels us to omit.

We could not, had we ample time and room, exactly daguerreotype this address. It was one of those apparently impromptu, appropriate and brilliant productions, that need all the original circumstances to the designs of the Divine Mind. The very fact that illustrations and reflections of great value. this subject has employed the mind of the Omnipotent, invests it with unspeakable grandeur. And and its parallelisms with the metaphysics of the Midgreater. There is a TRINITY in our holy religion; more to be desired. there is too a trinity of motive. There is a third element permeating the universe, felt by every intelligence. He would be a bold spirit who should attempt another Editorial made up of genuine book criticisms. to describe it. And yet it has its elements: Pity, characteristic, original, and excellent. They are clas-Compassion, Complacency, Admiration, Adoration. sified as follows: -1st, "Religion, Theology, and Bib-And when one of these elements preponderates, it lical Literature; 2d, Philosophy, Metaphysics, and gives direction and color to the soul and to the life. General Science; 3d, History, Biography, and Topo-Pity begets sympathy, remembrance of those that graphy; 4th, Politics, Law, and General Morals; 5th, are bound. Benevolence taking the lead, we have Belles Lettres; 6th Educational, and Juvenile; 7th, self-sacrifice and labor. This motive taking the Miscellaneous." Was ever a more systematic classidoes not know, and no place where God is not." But form of admiration and adoration, leads to worship, fication?

irreverent for mortals to address Heaven. Some of Resurrection, and makes them now ministering their gods are supposed never to have had any spirits; it has called out a ministry to consider all physical being—such as spirits of the hills, valleys, things loss for Christ's sake; it has made the few good rivers, &c. The most of them are deified human Samaritans on earth; it sent a Morrison and White beings. Budhism, which was introduced about the to China, and many others; it has raised up many time of Christ, deifies or canonizes human beings in missionaries to honor and bless the world. O how powerful is this force of love! It is the bond and sedness of society, the harmony and heaven of gathered the old traditions together into a book, and home, the beauty and beatitude of piety, the central

honor of "the most sacred of mortals" are erected newspapers, pulpits, penitentiaries, in the hovels and

The bishop then proceeded for about half an hour worship the images themselves. They have a god- to show how that love can be obtained and cultivated. dess of the sea, and also a goddess of mercy, which We have no space for further report. Suffice it to is a deified Budhist nun, that they call Holy Mother say the interest of all present in our great enterprise -whence the difference between their idolatry and was renewed and quickened.

Our Corresponding Secretary tells us about the Their general notion seems to be that their religion key note, struck in Philadelphia. Boston has hereharmony, that shall cheer many a heathen land and

WHAT SHALL WE READ?-OUR QUAR-

It is not only the editor's table that is flooded for? Do you not know that it is wrong? Have we with reading matter; books like the frogs of Egypt not made laws against it? Is that your good relig- are in every hole large enough to afford a refuge. on that teaches you to sell our people opium? This We are not of the class who constantly sigh for the is a great obstacle in the way of our success. Still a "good old times," when vaccination was unknown. good foundation is laid. About 700 Chinese are now railroads undreampt of, and an occasional six by connected with Protestant mission churches, and we nine newspaper the wonder of the age. We do not agree with those who assert that there is not as While listening to a portrayal of the follies of much deep thought, and profound research, as there idolatry, we were deeply impressed with the fact that ever were. In fact there is much more; a riper the machinations of the devil have a great sameness scholarship, a more extended generalization, a highall over the world. His inventive powers are limited in er philosophy, a purer theology, a better and a range. A worship without a God, a conscience with- nobler everything. But in the rapid multiplication out possibility of danger, a religion without rectitude of readers, some new classes of reading matter are -this is one of the grand strokes of the great tempt- called into existence. If the negro slaves could all er; and we cannot expect that the citadels of evil, be taught to read, and nothing else, of course a lot of three thousand years old, will yield without a protracted struggle, that may yet cause the powers of to their grade of thought. These books and papers this world to rage, and re-enkindle the fires of mar- would be vapid and silly to us, but as strong nutriment as they could digest.

Similar has been the fact in the present market. In the evening we had three appropriate and stir- We have an abundance of shallow newspapers, filled ring addresses. Bro. White continued his descrip- with everlasting love stories, and namby pamby sentions of China. He remarked that ten years ago the timentalism, exhibiting from the fact that they sell. Missionary Society of the M. E. Church yielded to a lamentable state of semi-cultivation among the many and strong personal solicitations to establish a people. We have floods of novels, that have each a mission in this great empire. But so unpromising, little puff of life, and then melt away like spring

Amidst these floods we believe that a strong and cultivated lilerature is advancing. Good books are the mission appeared encouraging, their contributions should be continued, if otherwise, then the limited in circulation compared with trash, (as wise mission might with propriety be dropped. That ten men are few compared with others,) are advancing.

We are glad that our own Quarterly Review has the future cheering. He then proceeded to describe not yielded to a thoughtless cry that we heard a year Fuh Chau, "the Happy Region," the seat of our or two ago. Let it become more simple, more popufirst towards the missionaries, sending them upon a our Review, standing at the head of our periodical little island in the river; the growing favor of the literature, should be concise, accurate, profound; free mission—we now having one good house of worship from meretricious writing, unnecessary repetitions, completed, in the midst of the population, and another one in progress in an equally good situation; versions of history, and misstatements of facts and and having been permitted to preach in a large opinions, with which the common newspaper and public amphitheatre, frequented by the most emi- even magazine literature abounds. If the Quarterly Review aims at this, as we know it does, and to printed, and many of the natives gladly receive the make it such no man is more competent than its present editor, it will richly repay all its subscribers. The Review bound up and preserved will constitute a valuable library in itself.

> The last number of our Quarterly Review is an excellent number. The first article needs to be read carefully. It is not made up of encyclopedias and second-hand learning. It is original and thorough, refreshingly satisfactory, and we hope will be followthat very many deny, and the reasons should be given. Luther is represented as contending for " individual free opinion," while the fact was, he contended for his own opinion, and never rose to a conception of perfect individual freedom. That was an ter development, that never reached practical acknowledgment till after the settlement of our own country. The conflict between the Pope and civil powers is not alluded to, and the modus operandi of Spiritual Despotism is not historically drawn out. Notwithstanding these defects the article is very

> valuable. Article third, on English Methodism, is perfectly appropriate to its place-we can find no fault in it. t contains information that every minister and enlightened layman should have.

> Article fourth, on the Council of Trent, is a beautiful specimen of historical writing-just right. Article fifth, on Dr. Peck's " Central Idea of Christianity," is too much taken up in talking about the book. We confess, we do not like to see reviews devote more than a paragraph to a book merely, unless it is necessary to go into an examination of the style, or arrangement, or some other peculiarity. Let us have the subject of the Reviewer, whatever it Article sixth, on Christian Missions, shows a ready

writer, a rapid, brilliant thinker. We thank the author for the production, but we think that the subject will not be considered exhausted. One or two assertions are undoubtedly true, yet require more examination. For instance we are told, "It requires but little sagacity to see that heathenism never could people the earth." And Again, "The heathen will theory, a knowledge that the Bible alone can give. melt away and become extinct, unless the soul-sav-He proved the Bible is just what the philosopher ing, life-preserving influences of Christianity are brought to bear upon them. So long as they remain heathens, their infanticide, murderous wars, and heart. He illustrated these from an incident under human sacrifices, will eventually terminate their existence." Now how could these heathen nations ever mena have upon the question of a single stock, or

umerous races of men? We hope to see some sifting Article seventh, is a beautiful recommendation of sinners. From this view he expected success, and one of the most valuable books published during the present year. If Hibbard on the Psalms is properly rought before the general market, we think it will

have a wide sale. Article 8th, is an explanation

Article 9th is an editorial article, and it is certainly just precisely what it ought to be. None but a scholar could write it and it bears marks of industry and research. First, the Foreign Reviews are digestexhibit their fitness and power. What is our object, ed, and the essence of some of the best articles preasked the bishop. It is to carry out and accomplish sented in the author's own language, with statements, The English Rationalistic movement is described

what inspirers have we, what stimulants in this dle Ages beautifully and concisely presented. We work. We heard, in the sermon, of Faith; we have cannot express in a word our views of the article just been told of Hope; I point you to a third, and better than to say, satisfactory. It leaves nothing The American Quarterly Reviews are in like man

ner digested for us. Then comes Article tenth,

Long ago Malthus, an Englishman, propounde the hastily conceived hypothesis that the human race is too numerous, and that common safety and the common welfare demand that the strong should prey upon the weak, as in the case of fishes, and if not ac tually become cannibals and consume the feeble, at least kindly put them out of the way. War, therefore, was necessary and merciful. This horrible notion, begotten by the limited observation of a heated brain, has been often exposed as utterly groundless in theory and in fact. Since the author lived, by the conquests of science, the improvement of agriculture, the employment of machinery, and the general advancement in the arts of producing the means of providing for the sustenance of man have been multiplied, we may say without hyperbole, more

than a thousand fold: and it has been clearly proven

that the world need have no fears of a surplus popu-

lation for at least ages to come. And in the meantime, what new advancements science may make, the wildest imagination cannot conceive. And yet, whenever any project of wholesale piracy s contemplated, these old exploded satanic notionsin direct contravention with the gospel-are industriously propagated, and held up as a kind of apology for the sin. How true is it that devils have a prone. ness to clothe themselves in a robe of light, and that wicked men seek to convince themselves that they are right in sinning! This, far more than hypocrisy, is the "homage that vice pays to virtue." The robber does not steal- he only "takes his share" of earth's goods. The inquisitor does not persecute, he only uses "gentle force to propagate the true faith."

We have seen of late no more disgusting a specimen of this advocacy of sin, than in an ultra-Southern paper condemning the Northern press, and advocating Walker's piratical attack upon Central Ameri-Hear him, and judge of the iniquity taught through the press :-

Look again. Wars are periodical. They only produce temporary unhappiness, and this to a small number of the aggregate masses of human nature. Excessive population (and the reader may take any country whose history is known or written) begets evils whose magnitude, compared to those of war, is as a hundred to one. The accumulated, aggregated, and never-ending miseries of the operatives of England are most terrible when compared with the lasting effects of the worst war ever waged. Our own pinion is that wars are a law of divine wisdom; why or how they may be reconciled to our notions of the benevolence of the Deity we profess not to compre-hend. The law is written everywhere. There is not tribe of sentient beings, from the lowest to the highest, that does not war upon itself or some other tribe. If the war of man on man be a violation of the benevolent will of a higher power, is not the same will violated in the case of these lower animals? Well, in this example, we must all acknowledge it to be natural—for they are not endowed, as we are, with the reason to see the pain that strife produces—and every one must acknowledge that Divine benevolence is incomplete if it cover not the whole mass of created nature that suffers from this ap-parent evil. From these hints the reader may purue the subject further than we have space to do we assume, then, that the recent gigantic warfare in Europe, and the war of races now prevailing in Nicaragua, come about in obedience to Divine will, or if you please, in obedience to a law of nature. We recognize in every sword-contest between nation and nation the inscrutable providence of the Lord of

What horrible doctrine is that? Strip it of its verbiage, and it's just this, "might makes right." Is your neighbor weaker than you? Attack him.
Can you kill a nan comfortably, and without danger of having you seek stretched? Do it.

The work of full of population. There will be

brained and indomitably perseverant race: a race of

feed. But are we justified in this?
dogs in their wild state fight hy not then of man? "But man is mage of God." Away with your meta-theology. We must take the world as made in t physics and we find it. If we cannot make it better, we can easily

And, moreover, how absurd is such a theory, esenough to accommodate one hundred human beings the future before such a country, unless it repent of where we now have one-without any crowding-or any new inventions. How specially absurd in the South, cursed with a system of oppression and laziness, by which the most fruitful soil is doomed to a slight remove from a desert-its oldest States deserted of their populations, and many of its acres, cultivated two hundred years ago, now in the market for less than the wildest, uncultivated lands in the Northwest can be purchased. Even the rockiest tracts in our New England, by the neighborhood of industry and thrift, will bring, in the market, fifty W. Alexander, Teacher of Music on the Piano; M. D. times as much as some of the best soils under the shadow of piratical slavery.

Does Louisiana, the State in which the article was published, feel such a pressure of population as leads her to justify piratical raids on a neighboring country, as thickly settled as herself? Let her think of Massachusetts, not half as large and having twice her population-and feeling no such pressure. Let her not curse the stars, nor the Almighty for the pressure, but the wicked system by which the few slaves are made to toil for the many, and doomed to that imbecility which prevents manufacture and thrift, that would practically enlarge their territory many fold, and put an eternal quietus on that sophistry by which vice is defended and Heaven outraged. God's providences are omnipresent and certain. Sin must be followed by its punishment. And it is our duty not to seek apology for vice, but to forsake it, have not seen for years, and may never see again. and so far as possible lessen all temptation to it.

DISCOVERY OF THE TOWER OF BABEL. long to that huge structure, soaked by the waters of trust, of an abundant and perpetual harvest. the flood, and designed to pierce the heavens! On the plain of Arbela, where Darius and Alexander the Great met in battle, an immense hill was discovered, is very flourishing. We are informed that the which is believed to be nothing less than this great spring term opens on Wednesday, January 28th, and primeval tower. We do not deem the conjecture at an accession to the number of students is expected. all improbable. Well does the writer remark :-

"And why not discovered? Nineveh has yielded up its secrets after a burial of long centuries. Babylon, once the glory of the Chaldean's excellency, has opened her gates again, if not to her Persian be-siegers, at least to the living generation, of all races, and in her cylinder-books offers her history to n. What remained for discovery th: world's inspection. What remained for discovery in the wreck and ruin of the old world, but BABEL, that mighty tower, which was designed to pierce the skies and defy a second deluge! If it seems too much for belief, what should be thought incredible, when Nineveh and Babylon are brought back to the land of the living by a sort of resurre art are traveling through the nations to

amaze and delight mankind? "Besides, there is a providence to be traced in these discoveries. They serve not only to arouse but to instruct; they not only gratify the curiosity, but establish beyond all doubt and controversy the veracity and inspiration of the Sacred Records. The light of pure Christianity begins to beam upon the early seats of the human race; it is meet that it should be met by the light of the remotest antiquity."

"This proud to wer, which was built in defiance of Heaven, and aimed to pierce the very skies, has lost in the course of ages its cloud-reaching elevation. Six of its eight stories have fallen and crumbled into the dust: but the two which remain are so high that they "Besides, there is a providence to be traced in these six of its eight stories have fallen and crumbled into dust; but the two which remain are so high that they may be seen for fifty or sixty miles around. The base of the tower is quadrangular, and each side about six hundred feet long. The tower is made of bricks of the purest clay and of a white color, which is a little sheded with a silication. The state of the incarnate Messiah; and that thus the one thought, shining throughout all revelation. d with a yellow tint. Under a clear sun, and as a whole, this ancient monument of human skill and daring presents a fine blending of colors which sets the painter's pallet at defiance. Before being baked, the bricks had been covered with characters mony and an intelligibleness to what is otherwise. does not know, and no place where God is not." But unfortunately the structure of the language is such, that the word which no doubt meant originally God, may be considered plural, and signify gods. The poople however believe in God, and call him by a name signifying Heaven. Occasionally Heaven is invoked, and especially in marriage ceremonies. Indeed there are a few who worship none but God. But the general opinion is, that it would be impolite and

bitumen? for a vast quantity must have been demanded to meet the wants of so many trowels. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Place discovered a fountain at a small distance from the tower, whose

fountain at a small distance from the tower, whose waters flow in such abundance as almost to form a river. The stream would force its way into a river in the vicinity, did not the people hasten to stop it by setting the bituminous flood on fire, when they tranquilly wait till the fire is extinguished for the want of aliment. Thus the old fountain still pours out inexhaustible quantities of bitumen, or slime, which supplied these old builders in their vast enterprise. Bitumen also adds to the durability of bricks as all to firmly associated as the supplied these beliefs to the durability of bricks as all to firmly associated as the supplied the second as the supplied to the suppli terprise. Bitumen also adds to the durability of bricks, as well as firmly consolidates them in mason-ry. Could anything be added to the marvel of the coincidence? Thus travels and expeditions in Assyr-ia become Biblical corollaries, and new proofs are never wanting of old truths."

Whether further investigations shall confirm this special conjecture or not, nothing is more certain than the greatest and most astonishing narratives in the Old Testament, have received most wonderful and unexpected explanations and proofs from modern investigations. Modern history itself is not more atisfactorily confirmed. And who can fail to admire the goodness and wisdom of God, in interweaving with this history the miracles and the doctrines of his word, so that all alike must be imperishable together. We have long delighted in the study of these illustrations of the Bible, and have thrown together some of the results of our study in the little volume entitled the "Young Man Advised:" and having been led to see and admire the Providence of God in making history and nature corroborate his Revelation, are often pained to hear, from men who should know better, flippant and shallow objections to the sacred record, evincing a painful ignorance of the wisdom of that volume designed to enlighten the And thus we might go on through the whole category of vices, every one of which has stolen a virtuous or world, and which the researches of man can never exhaust nor fathom.

TWO GREAT MEN FALLEN.

The London Patriot of Dec. 22, announces the death of Rev. Dr. Harris, the well known brilliant writer and preacher. He was the author of " Mammon," a Prize Essay, "Zebulon," The "Witnessing Church," "The Great Commission," "The Pre-Adamite Earth," Man Primeval," &c. &c. He was an excellent man. He died at London, on Sabbath evening, Dec. 21.

Hugh Miller, LL. D., the celebrated Geologist and defender of Scripture, met a painful death, about which no doubt conflicting opinions will be entertained. The telegraphic despatch states:-"Hugh Miller, the eminent Geologist, was found dead on the floor of his bedroom, at his residence in Edinburgh, shot through the heart. For some time past, he has been in the habit of having a loaded revolver in his room, an attempt having been made lately to break into his museum. It is believed that the circumstance of his death was accidental, his general character and position precluding the idea of sui-

MINISTERS HUNG AND WHIPPED TO DEATH.-Not here Boston, nor anywhere in New England, of course. Some ministers here have been guilty of preaching truth and humanity in spite of the falsehood and tyranny advocated by politicians, but they have not been whipped yet, nor hung. But all through the South some scores of men have been seized, some slaves and some free, and without any of the judicious restraints and cautions interposed between an Hosts. It is idle, then, to cry, "peace, peace, when there is no peace!" Touching the law which govnation, lest the innocent should suffer, without trial have been whipped till they died, or barbarously shown for the image of God in man. And it is surprising to see how many of these victims are preachers. These preachers it is fair to be presumed-so slight is the prevalence of heresy in the South-are Baptists and Methodists, with now and then a Presbyterian. Men ordained by the churches, or at least permitted authoritatively to expound the Scriptures and exhort their fellow black men to a holy life. And now seized in a moment, charged be free, they are hurried into eternity. And what have the churches to say? Not a word. Dumb as dead dogs. "Order must be preserved." "Obey the powers that be." Powers that be! What a perversion of Scripture! What a toadyism to tyranny! What a perversion of logic for Satan? Well may we wonder that a just God should pecially in these United States; with a territory vast allow such tyranny, and tremble when we think of its sin and bring forth fruit meet for repentance.

The 16th Annual Catalogue of the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, at Springfield, Vt., shows that the institution is prosperous. The Faculty consist of Rev. A. Merrill Wheeler, B. A., Principal and Teacher of Latin, Greek, and Intellectual Science; Rev. Lucius C. Dickinson, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science; Chauncey Wyman, Teacher of Vocal Music, and assistant in English Branches; H. . Hayes, Teacher of Penmanship; E. H. Knight, M. ., Lecturer on Physiology; Mrs. Rosella A. Wheel er, Preceptress, Teacher of French and Ornamental Branches; Miss Diana L. Atkins, Assistant in English Branches: Miss Sarah A. Brown, Teacher of Wax Fruit and Flowers; and Rev. Norman Webster, Steward. Whole number of students 317.

CORRESPONDENTS AND VISITORS PLEASE NOTICE. We have finally reached our permanent quarters No. 36 WASHINGTON STREET; where our old friends will find Zion's Herald in a more commodious and pleasant place than ever before.

SPECIAL NOTICE .- Do not forget the Social Meeting this (Wednesday) evening, at the Union Hall. Tick ets at the door. You may greet some there whom you

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY .- We under stand that already five young men have been recom The Boston Traveler has a letter from Beirut, demended to this society, and are now receiving asscribing some strange ruins discovered by Mr. Place, sistance while prosecuting their studies in preparathe French consul in Mosul, believed by him to be- tion for the ministry. This is but a beginning, we

> BIBLICAL INSTITUTE .- This institution, at Concord FORRESTER'S MAGAZINE.-Rev. D. Wise requests u

to say that he has resigned the editorship of Forrester's Magazine. The excellent letter of Mr. John N. Abell i superseded by another communication describing the

same event. LITERARY NOTICES.

YAHVEH CHRIST, or the Memorial Name. By Alex ander MacWhorter. Yale University. With Introductory Letter, by Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D., Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology, Yale Theological ters brightly and gloriously in the "ineffable name." mony and an intelligibleness to what is otherwise

to such a work as the Methodist Quarterly Review, if their attention is but invited to it.

they dwelt there. And they said one to another—Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly; and they had brick for stone, (or instead of stone) and slime had they for mortar." Modern skeptics and slime had they for mortar." Modern skeptics can be despatched so easily, it being a little fancy may ask: Where could these builders obtain all this bitumen? for year question may ask they have been despatched so easily, it being a little fancy to be despatched so easily, it being a little fancy to be despatched so easily. The English Methodists.—The Mr. Budgett mentioned below inherits from his father him and they for mortar. quarto of only 29 pages, an absolute Lillipution in tio

The news from the churches is refreshing. Bro. The news from the churches is refreshing. Bro. R. S. Rust, in a business letter containing new subscribers to the Herald, mentions that his time is occupied in the extra labor incident upon an unusual cupied in the extra labor incident upon an unusual interest in the congregation. The altar is crowded interest in the congregation. with penitents, and more than a score had been con-

Cambridge are using means to encourage a revival contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and Professors took part, Dr. MacBride, Principal of Magdalen Hall, the candidate of the Evangelicals, with confidence for the pouring rain. May God impart more of his Spirit to his ministers, and to his near asleep. Souls are perishing. There is something wrong somewhere, evidently, or the church of Christ would not be so inefficient as she is. Christians are too worldly. Ministers do not preach as if the results have a some of the most important. followers generally. The Christian church is pretty to save men. Here and there we find an ambassador

our hearts. Burn up and destroy the studdle of Sinding Give us, professing Christians, a sight of our position, and enable us to realize our responsibility. Wake us up, and send us, with renewed hearts, afresh into us up, and send us, with renewed hearts, afresh into discovered the control of the control thy work, and enable us, yea constrain us by thy love to work more earnestly and zealously for thy cause. If our churches only wake up to their position and responsibility in this matter, and take right hold of the work, nothing can prevent the outpouring of God's Spirit, and we shall have a return of our old-with their chief, Mr. Charpiot, have been tried be-fashioned revivals in all this region; yea, throughout fore a court at Lyons, and heavily fined. The fact God's Spirit, and we shall have a return of our oldall this country, such as shall shake the entire do-

Rev. P. Jaques, of Gardiner, Me., writes:—"Since Conference several have been reclaimed, twelve or Geneva, being the first man to whom it was applied,

began to feel the revival spirit in the church. Pray- tion of the priests. er was offered with increasing earnestness and faith. Some who had lost their religious enjoyment and become slack in their Christian duties, resolved to return to their Father's house. In the early part of December we commenced a series of evening meetings at the church, which were continued, with many interruptions from stormy and extreme cold weather, through the month. The services were well attended, erns the Anglo-American race, we have only to say, that wherever it rolls the tide of battle, it must obtain the privilege of counsel, without the privilege of counsel, without the Herotecter it rolls the tide of battle, it must obtain the privilege of counsel, without the Herotecter it rolls the tide of battle, it must obtain the privilege of counsel, without the Herotecter it rolls the tide of battle, it must obtain the privilege of counsel, without the privilege of counsel, without the Herotecter it rolls the tide of battle, it must obtain the privilege of counsel, without t tain the supremacy, sooner or later. It is a broad-recourse to law, these, innocent and guilty together, came to aid us. More than a score have been at the altar for prayers, a large part of whom, we trust, iron sinews, stout hearts, willing hands, and daring, hung to a tree by a cord. So little respect has been have passed from death to life. The work is still going on, the church becoming more generally interested, and we hope and pray that it may not cease till a multitude shall be converted, and the church the world.' To brothers Green, Mason, Rogers, Dwight and Stevens, we feel under great obligation; but most of all to God, whose servants they are, and who alone can give the increase. 'Bless the Lord, O

my soul.' Let all who love Zion pray for us." I. B. P., of Gloucester Harbor, Mass. writes : "Permit me to say, to the friends of Sabbath Schools that the M. E. Sabbath School in this place has improved in many respects during this Conference year. 1st. We have had a number of conversions and an increased interest on the part of teachers and School Library. The Sabbath School recently gave a public exhibition and realized the sum of \$100, which children, I must say it was one of the best. The glory of God; the singing by the whole school was of the finest order. The exhibition has received the commendation of the community, with an earnest re quest to have it repeated, which we have consented to do, hoping that God may bless our efforts."

We learn from the Messenger, and other source that many of our churches in Vermont are enjoying

At the semi-annual meeting of the Fall River Domestic Missionary Society, held Sabbath before last, a very spirited discussion arose between the ministers of the place as to the best means of bringing gospel privileges within the reach of the entire community. It was proposed to introduce a new feature nto the operations of the society the present year. It is proposed to ascertain, if possible, the number of persons within the limits of the city, who do not attend church. To effect this, the city is to be divided into twenty-five districts, to be visited by committees, furnished by the several churches comprised in the society, each church furnishing 14 members. In his remarks upon the subject, Rev. Mr. Talbot handled the question without gloves, and threw a shell into the meeting, the explosion of which created something of a sensation. He commenced by remarking, the poor are the heritage of the church and the world; they are always with us, and always will

be. He liked the plan well enough; but there were reasons why the poor did not attend church. We nished them so much like parlors, and charge so much for seats and pews, that the poor cannot afford to hire them. A preaching minister, and a free church is wanted, where the poor can go, and feel that they are as good as anybody, and feel alike. He did not know but this was talking too plainly, but he was glad to say that this thing which had been burning within him, had at last got out. We shut the poo out of our churches : make them pay \$15 per quarter or seat them out one side. Do you think Yankees will stand this? I tell you nay. This exclusiveness in stuffing our churches is not the thing. He hoped, however, the enterprise before the meeting would be

eminently successful. Rev. Mr. Howson favored the new project, and sur posed that its development by the president was all that was needed to insure it success. He though his Bro. Talbot had thrown a little spice into the discussion, just enough to give a zest to the subject. He thought the plan of Bro. Talbot a good one also, and it might be the right one; but ways and means must be regarded. A missionary could not live on faith alone. At any rate, turning towards the president, his wife and children would like a lit tle bread and butter. But he thought Bro. Talbot was a little severe. Fifteen dollars a quarter! he and 411 weekly newspapers. The estimated number did not know how it was at St. Paul's Church, but it of all copies of periodicals circulated per annum is was not so here. He went for the plan.

Church Fund.—The Congregational Churches of Chicago, contributed on Fore Fathers' Day \$879.00 to the Church Building Fund. There are only about three hundred members in the five churches in Ch

Young Men's Christian Association .- The annual election of the class for intellectual improvement connected with the Young Men's Christian Associa-tion took place last week, at the rooms in the Tremont Temple. There was a very large attendance on the part of the members of the class. Two tick-ets were run; the highest vote of the successful ticket reaching 6±. The following gentlemen were elected: President, H. Lincoln Chase, (of the firm of Chase Brothers & U. a.) Vice Presidents (G. e. N. N. Chase Brothers & Co.;) Vice Presidents, George Noyes, W. H. Lincoln; Secretary, Edgar W. Davies, Jr.; Executive Committee, C. Henry St. John, John H. Comer, John P. Lovett, Thomas L. Tower, Barna S.

quarto of only 29 pages, an absolute Limputon is size, and we suppose well adapted to its purpose, whatever it may be.—Henry D. Degen, Boston.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bro.

The second from the churches is refreshing.

Bro.

The second from the churches is refreshing.

Bro.

The second from the churches is refreshing.

Bro.

with penitents, and more than a score had been converted. The scholars in the Sunday School had largely shared in the revival.

We learn that a gracious work is going on at the High St. charge, under Bro. McCurdy, in Charlestown. Many have found peace, and scores are seeking the

Many have found peace, and scores are seeking the blessing of God.

Our correspondent, "Wesleyan," sends us the following, which is worthy of serious thought:—"I am happy to inform you that several of the churches in Cambridge are using means to encourage a revival in the triat and God in blession big reads. We see the contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest, in which nearly all the heads of Houses and contest in the Tractarians I to single Ground.—Matters go ill with the Tractarians Just now. The other day, a Hebdom-adal Councillor was to be elected at Oxford, in the remaining properties the contest in the Tractarians I to single Ground.—Matters go ill with the Tractarians Just now. The other day, a Hebdom-adal Councillor was to be elected at Oxford, in the remaining properties the contest in the Tractarians and the Evangelicals; and after a keen contest in the contest in

New Arabic Version of the Bible .- One of the most christ would not be so intended as sale is. Onto the modern Arabic, is one of the most important. Some of the Arabian tribes are older than Abraham; if they really believed in the full power of the gospel others his lineal descendants, and all have some traditional faith which links them in some sense to the ditional faith which links them in some sense to the Hebrew Scriptures. The conquests of Mohammed and his successors, scattered the Arabs or Saracens over a large part of Asia and Northern Africa; and their religion, the political power, and their cultivation of letters gave their language a permanency wake up our sleeping churches, and our drowsy minimum of the control of the c wake up our sleeping churches, and our drows in in isters? Great God, shed abroad thy Holy Spirit in our hearts. Burn up and destroy the stubble of sin.

our hearts. Burn up and destroy the stubble of sin.

> " The Morniers."-The Montreal Witness has the following :-

The New York Observer contains a very incorrect statement about what it calls a new religious sect in France, the Morniers, forty-six members of which, fashioned revivals in all this region; yea, throughout all this country, such as shall shake the entire dominion of Satan, overthrow the throne of Apollyon and drive the soul-destroyer to his own place."

is, there is no new sect at all; and the name of Momier (not Mornier) is a low and vulgar appellation, with which evangelical Christians of all denominations in France and Switzerland have been Conference several have been reciaimed, twelve or more have professedly experienced pardon, and others are seeking salvation. We are now engaged in a series of meetings, with a good prospect of large success."

Bro. E. Scott, of East Salisbury, writes:—"Many will be glad to hear that God is reviving his work at East Salisbury. The latter part of November we have to feel the varient enjoying in the first man to whom it was applied, in order to ridicule his preaching. The Rev. Mr. Charpiot alluded to, far from being the head of a new sect, is an old faithful minister, who has long labored in connection with the Evangelical Society of Geneva. Being the first man to whom it was applied, in order to ridicule his preaching. The Rev. Mr. Charpiot alluded to, far from being the head of a new sect, is an old faithful minister, who has long labored in connection with the Evangelical Society of Geneva. He and his preaching. The Rev. Mr. Charpiot alluded to, far from being the head of a new sect, is an old faithful minister, who has long labored in connection with the Evangelical Society of Geneva. He and his people being good Congregationalists or Presbyterians, but connected with the Established Church, have fallen victims to their Christian zeal, and been successfully persecuted by the Government of Louis Napoleon, at the instigation of the priests.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 14, 1857. DEAR BRO. HAVEN :- I have occasionally dropped

and city. Your correspondent might premise-though to pub lish it may be against your general rule—that he has carefully looked over the Herald under its new edi become, in truth, 'the salt of the earth, the light of tor, and can find no falling off in any respect; its types are as clear and distinct, and its paper as white as ever, whilst its leaders are able and its selections judicious; in my judgment the paper now deserves as much patronage as it ever has enjoyed, and that, certainly, is saying much.

If it be not too late, allow me to say, with us "the day on which our Saviour's birth is celebrated" was generally observed—the stores and shops closed, and a stranger in New York would suppose, from the parents, and consequently a large attendance of the tolling of bells, the processions to and from our children. We have greatly enlarged our Sabbath churches, that Christmas was the Sabbath; there were, to be sure, merry-makings around the domestic hearth, but the religious element entered largely into goes for the benefit of our library. In justice to the our festivities. Religious services were held in all the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, the pieces were of a high character, having in view the churches being decked with evergreens, branches of the hemlock, fir-tree, arbor vitæ, &c., interlaced with creeping plants; holly and laurel were seen in profusion, in the shops and on some sidewalks; so Christmas passed with us, and long may it be com-

> NEW YEAR'S DAY. In New York this is a great holiday, and every respectable family keeps what may be called "open house;" the ladies remain at home to receive the "calls" of the other sex, who alone, by twos, threes, and sometimes omnibus loads, pay their respects and wish a "happy new year;" some thus make one hundred calls from 11 in the morning to 10 at night, and few who go out at all visit less than forty families. Of course but a brief period can be spent in each house-many just "hop in and hop out," show their faces and flit.

> After all, our city becoming so large, and friends cattered in its various sections, the day is a wearisome one for gentlemen, and many have been the attempts to put an end to its observance in this waybut all such efforts have proved useless, and last New Year's Day was celebrated, as it ever has been by our inhabitants, and as it probably will be so long as New York remains the Empire State.

That our State well deserves the above proud distinction few will deny; her natural gifts, her lakes, rivers, mountains, diversities of soil and climate are unsurpassed; and as to man's works and inventions have built such expensive meeting houses, and fur- none will dispute her supremacy. Some statistic

may not be out of place in my letter. The total population of the State of New York is as follows :-Born in the State of N. York, 2,222,821 Other parts of the U.S.,

920,530 17,238

3,710,816

2,528,444 3,466,312 This is an increase of 368,819 since the census of

1850. The total value of the real and personal property in the State is over two billions of dollars, and is thus classified:-Value of dwellings \$674,894,357

do farms, do stock, do agricultural implements do real estate invested in manu-26,926,505 facture, Value of tools and machinery. 70 718 858 36,191,975 do raw materials used in facture, Value of manufactured products, 179,390,711

\$2,203,010,609 The total number of newspapers issued in the State is 559; of other periodicals 112. There are 73 daily

241,749,902. The number of church edifices in the State is Value of churches and lots.

5,077 \$27,768,928 do other real estate, Number of seats in churches Usual attendar

2.141,159 1,124,211 There are 11,883 School Districts in the State in which school has been kept on an average eight months in the year; the total number of teachers is 24,136. The total number of teachers employed at any one time is about 13,000. The number of children in the State between 4 and

21 years is 1,207,214. The aggregate expenses of the Common Schools last year were nearly three millions and a half dollars.

invoked, and especially in marriage ceremonies. Indeed there are a few who worship none but God. But the general opinion is, that it would be impolite and the sale opinion is, that it would be impolite and the general opinion is, that it would be impolite and the general opinion is, that it would be impolite and the general opinion is, that it would be impolite and the general opinion is, that it would be impolite and the general opinion is, that it would be impolite and the

black waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel did, when of miss one of the sojourners at the house hinted several hemmed and hawed, and bobbed his head, and finally remarked, "Excuse me, sir, I am responsible for the silver, and don't like to go."

But to pass from the facetious to the grave, I have but to pass from the incetious to the grave, and to inform you that the venerable servant of Christ, but it gives me pleasure to say he is now gaining strength.

The Freacher who senus us the assumance and the freacher who senus us the assumance and the preacher who are the preacher who ar D. R. C. Yours truly,

LETTER FROM CONNECTIONT.

BRO. HAVEN :- Our people have not yet done building churches here in old Connecticut. The soil has not all been occupied, that may be and ought to be

who has served them most nobly and faithfully for the past year and nine months. During this time a number have been converted, and others reclaimed and added to the original few, till the church now consists of rising forty members; and they have built a church thirty-six by forty-eight in size, at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars. It is well arranged and neatly finished, and furnished with carpets, furnaces, chairs, and a sofa. The whole work does great honor to the good taste and generous liberality of the people. In the undertaking the Congregationalthe people. In the undertaking the Congregational thousands of our Israel may know this great author ists have manifested a Christian spirit, but the Bap-tists have endeavored to block up the way by circulating a number of copies of a scandalous book called the "Great Iron Wheel." This, however, has done but little harm, for its lies are too big to be believed.

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The dedication took place Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock. There were present, ministers from neighboring churches, Congregational, Episcopal and Baptist, and cussing Mr. Harlan's claim to a seat from Iowa. a large representation of our own. The sermon was preached by Dr. Raymond, of Wilbraham. It was in his usual clear, argumentative and instructive style, and commanded close attention for nearly an hour and a half. The Dr. is certainly in good demand,

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

great Sunday of the year in Union Church, Philadelphia. It was a thigh day, and it was crowned with the highest success. Their contribution and subscriptions to the treasury of the Parent Society, amounted to between \$2,100 and \$2,200. It would be profitable to inquire how this was accomplished. Well, it was the thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Union Female Missionary Society of the church, and the lady managers requested their pastor, Dr. Hodgson, and the missionary committee, to make the necessary arrangements for the day. This they did most effectually, by preliminary visits to the chief friends of missions in the congregation, and obtaining from them their noble subscriptions, in advance, to be reported at the anniversary. We noticed that several aged and infirm members, who could not be present, nevertheless, sent their liberal contributions. The congregation, being thus canvased and prepared, assembled in the morning and heard a sermon from the Corresponding Secretary, immediately after which a gentleman proposed that the male members of the church and congregation, should make the twenty lady managers of the Union Female Missionary Society, members of the Union Female Missionary Society, members of the Parent Society, by a contribution of \$20 each. This was quickly done, and then the meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

After suitable religious exercises at 3 o'clock, the After

patron, by a contribution of \$500. This was quickly done, and then the meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

After suitable religious exercises at 3 o'clock, the Corresponding Secretary stated to the meeting the embarrassment of the treasury by'a debt of \$40,000. A lay brother immediately proposed that they should contribute \$500 specifically for the relief of the treasury. Another lay brother seconded the proposition with a speech, and then commenced the subscriptions and contributions, and the noble sum of \$500 was quickly contributed to the relief of the treasury. The meeting then adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

It made on a second of \$500 and the papers were returned to the committee on Elections.

Governor Reeder in his petition denies the right of Mr. Whitfield to the seat, and claims it for himself;—setting forth reasons for this assertion. He says he and Whitfield were candidates at two separate elections, when he (Reeder) received more than double the number of legal votes cast for Whitfield.

Upon a full investigation of all the facts the House rejected Whitfield, but refused to admit Reeder. The reasons for this are set forth in the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee.

Jan. 12. In the Senate Mr. Harlan's claim to a service of the committee on Elections. ing. It made our assurance doubly sure when we looked

It made our assurance doubly sure when we looked out upon the large audience that cold night, and asked ourselves, Why are they here? The love of Christ constraineth them. After a beautiful address from our young brother, C. T. Lewis, and a forcible one from A. Cummings, Esq., the Corresponding one from A. Cummings, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary reported the kindness shown to our brother, Rev. Wm. Butler, upon his arrival to Calcutta, India, by Rev. Dr. Duff, who was in our country a year or two ago; and by Mr. Stewart, merchant of Calcutta, who offered his house as the home of our missionaries whenever they should be in Calcutta. It was immediately proposed to make Dr. Duff a life patron of the Parent Society, by the contribution of \$500. This was done with a right good will, and a wish was expressed that some church in Baltimore, or New York, or elsewhere, would make Mr. Stewart a life patron. Finally, it was proposed to make a further contribution that the late husband, for his services in carrying the mails, with interest from December, 18tl. The cave tion of \$150 toward liquidating the debt of the treas-ury, with a hope that the churches generally would make an effort to add to their usual contributions for the current expenditure of the society. The society of Finally, it was proposed to make a further contribu-tion of \$150 toward liquidating the debt of the treasmake an effort to add to their usual contributions for the current expenditure of the society, a generous sum in view of specially relieving the treasury, and setting the Board at liberty to prosecute the great missionary work without embarrassment, as they did before the debt was incurred. Will the church everywhere, and wealthy and prosperous individuals, accept this noble suggestion, and follow the example of the Union Church in Philadelphia? Several other persons were made life members, and the collections in the basket being added to the specific contributions, the result in this one church and congregation was between \$2.100 and \$2,200.

Pottsville, Pennsylvania.—We spent Sunday, January 4, in this stirring capital of Schujlkill County, so renowned for its coal trade. We found money affairs of the people a subject of general commoney affairs of the people as properly the missionary cause. But Bro. Gray, pastor of the first missionary cause. But Bro. Gray, pastor of the first Church, and Bro. Gracey of the Second, encouraged them to hope and to hear. So we preached in the First Church in the morning, and in the Second in First Church in the morning, and in the Second in First Church in the morning, and in the Second in the evening, and the spirit of the people came again. They will, probably, double their contributions to the missionary cause this year, as compared with last. The Second Church will advance, perhaps, twenty-five per cent. The general feeling was that our missionary work must not be diminished either at home or abroad, and that the church would sustain the policy of the General Missionary Committee.

Oregon.—We refer more particularly to Washing to Trivity, in the vicinity of Puget Sound. We have a letter from Rev. J. F. Devoe, who has charge of our churches and mission in that region, in which of our churches and mission in that region, in which of our churches and mission in that region, in which of the provise of have the Western rivers divided into convenient sections, and then devertise for contract for the removal of all obstructions of each section, whether from. Stumps, snags, sunken wrecks, rocks, logs, or of whatever from stumps, snags, sunken wrecks, rocks, logs, or of whatever from stumps, snags, sunken wrecks, rocks, logs, or of whatever from stumps, snags, sunken wrecks, rocks, logs, or of whatever from the channel of the river, or in the channel of the river, or in the channel of the river, or in the channel of the various ports and landings. The bill proposes to have the Western rivers divided into convenient from the Mestern rivers deach committee in whetever from stumps, snags, sunken wrecks, rocks, logs, or of w

TEN PER CENT .- The neighborhood of St. Joseph sends us twenty dollars; and another, living in the woods, and having a sick wife, sends us forty dollars. The preacher who sends us the last-named amount.

For the Herald and Journal. A CHEAP AND VALUABLE COMMEN-

It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that by the peculiar institutions and doctrines of the M. E. Church. Though here and there a small church occasionally becomes extinct by deaths and other removals, yet those again who have removed into other towns where none but sister churches have occupied, unite their forces and means, erect the Methodist standard, call for a minister, and at length build a house for sacred worship.

This was the case in the town of Lebanon. The Methodists scattered through that old township had for some time, worshipped with the Congregationalists and the Baptists, till having gathered strength, they

and the Baptists, till having gathered strength, they resolved to sit under their own vine and fig-tree, and to worship the God of their fathers in their own and more congenial way. They had, also, respect to their children, and wished to see them trained to believe the same pure and wholesome doctrines they had fondly cherished from their youth. For these reasons and the host of reasons they are the breaken the resolution and the sold one whole set of conditions the breaken the reasons while, a bookseller, I have sold one whole set of Clarks and one time target families. —and the best of reasons they are—the brethren procured a temporary place of worship, asked the Conference for a minister, and obtained the services of Rev. L. B. Bates, a genuine chip from the old block, dozen of Watson on Matthew within a few weeks, who has served them most nobly and faithfully for and have no doubt that there will be a call for more

of the Gospel of St. Matthew at the first opportunity
Wayne, January, 1857. F. A. Crafts.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, Jan. 9th. The Senate was occupied in dis-A bill was introduced by Mr. Seward to expedite

and I think generally successful on such occasions.

Among the ministers present was our presiding elder, Rev. L. Daggett, Jr., who was expected to take a part in the exercises of the day, but could not, because of ill health. We were sorry to see him so feeble, yet could not but hone that he would recover. cause of ill health. We were sorry to see him so feeble, yet could not but hope that he would recover, since we remembered that he had once before been as low in health and had been restored. His labors are too severe for him, especially in the winter, and I believe it is the general wish of the ministers on the lieve it is the general wish of the ministers on the labor till his health is decidedly better. May the Lord spare him to labor in his cause for many years to come.

C. S. Sanford.

Uncasville, Ct., Jan. 6, 1857.

Cause of such sub-marine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Government of Great Britain or its authorized agent; provided further, that the United States shall enjoy the use of the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated for by the United States; and, provided, that the tariff of prices for the use of such sub-marine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Government of Great Britain in the contract, so to be entered into by such person, persons or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated for by the United States; and, provided, that the tariff of prices for the use of such sub-marine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Government of Great Britain in the contract, so to be entered into by such persons, persons or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated for by the United States; and, provided, that the tariff of prices for the use of such sub-marine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and the Government of Great Britain in the contract, so to be entered into by such persons, persons or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated for by the United States; and, provided, that the tariff of prices for the use of such sub-marine communication by th by such person, persons or associations, with that

government.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Post PHILADELPHIA ANSWERS AGAIN.—Yesterday was the great Sunday of the year in Union Church, Philadelphia. It was their Missionary Sunday, and truly it American citizens occupying the island of Aves, in

In the House a resolution was passed, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to consider the expediency of reorganizing the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, so as to equalize the re-

mails, with interest from December, 1841. The case

great length the prolific President's Message, and also

Jan. 14. The Senate passed the House bill making

appropriations for the animary Archards,

Mr. Benjamin reported a bill providing for improvement on the Mississippi and other rivers.

The bill proposes to have the Western rivers divided into convenient sections, and then advertise for contract for the removal of all obstructions of

OREGON.—We refer more particularly to Washington Territory, in the vicinity of Puget Sound. We have a letter from Rev. J. F. Devoe, who has charge of our churches and mission in that region, in which he says they are all diligently at their work; and that their seminary at Olympia is flourishing under the care of Rev. J. H. Dillon, and promises to be agreat blessing to the community.

An Urgent Call in Africa.—In a letter from Rev. J. W. Horne, just received from Liberia, we find the following interesting paragraph:—

"The son of the King of Niffoo, an intelligent, sobor man, has been here earnestly seeking a missionary, a white man, for his people. He has some towns in his tribe containing three or four thousand inhabitants. He promises for his people that they would build chapel, school-house, mission-house, send

stationed at the entrance of the supper room. This is a new feature of an evening's entertainment, and does not much flatter the morality of New York; we must, in charity, presume it was to keep out improper characters, and to prevent the guests making off with the plate.

The gontleman that gave the party certainly could not have entertained the views of his guests, that a black waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel did, when

should be remitted—and what if one-third should be remitted. The bill for remuneration to officers in the Revolutionary War was then amended and discussed, but no vote was taken.

The House passed the Senate bill, with amendments, relative to foreign coin. It provides that quarter, eight, and sixteenth dollar pieces shall be received by the Federal officers at 20, 10, and 5 cents, but not again paid out; the new cent to consist of 88 parts copper and 12 nickel, and the coinage of half cent pieces to cease.

Astronomy has added a numler of new planets to the solar system.

What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries; for the intellect of man is awake, exploring every mine of knowledge, and searching for useful information in every department of art and industry.

Slavery in Delaware.—Not only are the old Free States more flourishing than the old slave States, and the new Free States more flourishing than the new slave States themselves are the

88 parts copper and 12 nickel, and the coinage of half cent pieces to cease.

Bills for the construction of a wagon road to California, and for reduction of pay to members were introduced; and the Tariff bill, as a kind of hobby was discussed, the members taking occasion to talk about general politics, in the course of which Mr. Keitt, of S. C., gave his opinion of slavery. He said it was as old as marriage—but he did not say that it practically and the said it was as the said to law,-he might have said in opposition to all law based on truth and rectitude. He said the Ethiopian, in spite of his contact with superior civilization, is a savage still. What a comment on our Southern missionary operations! We do not believe it. He is not a savage here. He said the South must and

Jan. 12. In the Senate, after prayer by the chaplain, it was ordered that 250 additional copies of the Adjutant General's Report be printed. Several Reports were made and laid on the table for further

In the House, Petitions were presented for the re lief of the families of the late Solon H. Tenney and Galen C. Walker, Warden and Deputy Warden of the State Prison.

Several items of preliminary business occupied the session. In Convention, Hon, Laban M. Wheaton was qualified as a member of the Council. The House refused to vote to themselves an appropriation

Pilotage.-The annual report of the Pilot Commis oners was received and ordered to be printed.

The commissions for the year were \$5229; travelng expenses, office rent, clerk hire, &c., amounted to 1584—leaving a balance of \$3644.

The amount of pilotage paid at the fourteen staons during the year ending September 30, 1856, was -first quarter, \$21,038; second quarter, \$16,214; third quarter, \$25,994; fourth quarter, \$24,000-in all, \$87,246. Next to Boston, New Bedford seems to

have paid the largest sum, and Newburyport, Glou-cester, Salem, and the Nantucket and Nantucket Shoals stations, also figure up largely. Communications were received with the report of the Commissioners of the Western Railroad Sinking Fund, stating expenses of Treasurer's office for 1856, which was ordered to be printed. We extract from it the following figures :--

\$1,040,467 Amount of fund, Dec. 31, 1855, deceived during the year 1856— Interests, dividends, &c., Contribution from W. R. R. 40,000 102,415

Interests and dividends accruing, Jan. 1,'57, Jan. 13. In the Senate, after some discussion upon

matters the Senate voted for United States Senator.

In the House, Reports from the Adjutant General, received. Jan. 14. In the Senate, 3,000 copies of Mr. Pike's

commending the Judiciary Committee to consider the

presented. The Report of the Treasurer shows that gard. \$2,652,798.79; expenditures, \$2,507,955.54.

lebt has arisen from aiding railroads in the State.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

inability of the Democrats to agree on a candidate.

to the Senate for six years in place of Gen. Cass. Mr. Chandler is a well known and very liberal mer-

chant. U. S. Senate for the long term, and Amos Nourse for

the short term.

Oil of Mustard in Rheumatism.—Where one-third of the mail population complain, to some extent; of rheumatic pains, in the fickle climate of New England, but more especially along the sea shores, physicians have it in their power to mitigate an immens amount of severe suffering by prescribing the volatile oil of mustard. It is employed as a rubefacient, being first diluted in its own weight of alcohol at forty degrees. Some patients may object the season of the length wise. Its appearance, when thus riven, is like that of oakum felted.

BUSINESS LETTERS TO HERALD.

J Lovejov—A Howard—Chas Nason—J M Bailey—N Culver—H W Smith—D Sherman—J Lord—H L Bray—C Ranning—L Eldridge—A A Sherman—G S Dearborn—S F Wetherbee—S R Bailey—L L Shaw—E Scott—L K Consumption of the consump

waters of America alone. In 1825 the first railroad was put in operation in lassachusetts.
In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the

old as marriage—but he did not say that it prac-tically annulled marriage—he said it existed prior southern county. There are hardly any slaves in New Castle county, not many in Kent; Sussex contains nearly all that are in the State. Now, examine the condition of these counties in the years 1810 and 1850, an interval of forty years. These are the

New Castle, Kent, Sussex, would expand, and carry her institutions into the surrounding States. Mr. Bliss made a good and pointed reply, and the House adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Jan. 12. In the Senate, after prayer by the chapprocess adopted in Pennsylvania, eighty-three years ago. Such a project was lost by one vote in the Dela-ware Legislature, a very few years ago. What must we think of the intelligence of those

citizens of the Northern States who would rather see Kansas a Sussex than a New Castle?—Philadel-Decision in the Dred Scott Case .- The New York

papers have dispatches from Washington, stating that the United States Supreme Court have come to a decision upon the important question presented in the case of Dred Scott, recently argued before that tribunal. Judges Taney of Maryland, Daniel of Virginia, Wayne of Georgia, Catron of Tennessee, Nelson of New York, and Grier of Pennsylvania, Nelson of New York, and Grier of Pennsylvania, hold that Congress has no power over the question of slavery in the Territories, and that the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional, and therefore of no effect. Judge McLean of Ohio, and Curtis of Massachusetts, hold that Congress has power over the question of slavery in the Territories. The decision will be formally announced in a few days by Chief Justice Taney.

Fugitives .- It can scarcely be credited by those Fugitives.—It can scarcely be credited by those living off the great routes of refugee travel, how large and how constant is the flow of escaped slaves from the States into Canada. From Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, and other ports on Lake Eric, hundreds annually pass over into freedom; and another great route, more westward and inland, brings not less than six or eight hundred in the course of the year to cross over at Detroit and Malden and other year, to cross over at Detroit and Malden, and other points along the river. It is impossible to state accurately the number of those who escape; for they flee in secret and in haste, and more by night than by day. But nothing is more common to those whose sympathies entitle them to the knowledge, than companies ranging from first to fifteen whole families or panies ranging from five to fifteen, whole families, or fragments of families emerging at this point, and seeking the opposite shore.—Congregationalist.

The Vermont State House was totally destroyed by The vermont State House was totally destroyed by fire on Jan. 6. The building of the State House was commenced in 1833, and finished 1837. The cost of the building was \$132,077, \$15,000 of which was furnished by Montpelier. It was a simple but imposing structure. The center was 72 feet broad, the principle of open voting and other preliminary matters the Senate voted for United States Senator, when every member being in his seat, all the votes were cast for Charles Sumner, of Boston, and he is therefore elected.

In the House Reports from the Adjutant General

A Fruitful Land - A friend from Calif recently brought to our office a pear from that country weighing two pounds and three-quarters, which was fourteen inches in circumference in one direc-Jan. 14. In the Senate, 3,000 copies of Mr. Pike's Sermon before the Legislature were ordered printed. Ordered that the Clerk notify the State officers of their election, and that the Sergeant at Arms furnish the members with documents.

In the House, proposition to pay members \$300 apiece for attendance upon their duties, was negatived. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the late murders at the State Prison.

Jan. 15. In the Senate the time was occupied in the appointment of Committees.

In the House, the most important business was an order that the Judiciary Committee consider the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide that the Legislature and State officers be considered in the senate who were honest and industrious. The rule is virtuous parents are fourteen inches in circumference in one direction, and twenty-one in the other. We see mention made in the "Pacific of a pumpkin grown in Sacramento weighing on hundred and fifty-one pounds.

The Winter in Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the eason has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the roads east of the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very cold in the north of Europa report the season has been very co

expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide that the Legislature and State officers be elected once in two years, and that there be regularly but one session of the Legislature in two years.

Jan. 16. In the Senate the order was adopted re-

A Change.-Huntingdon has been assigned a place expediency of so amending the Constitution that members be paid for only one hundred days. Also, a similar order with reference to repealing the law now in force concerning persons under the sentence of death.

In the House, various petitions and reports were down, and his countenance looks careworn and hag-

Geological —It appears that the New Orleans \$2,652,798.79; expenditures, \$2,507,955.51.

The State Debt is \$7,183,555.56, having been increased the past year \$370,000. The most of this from human vision at about the beginning of the

Fruit after Many Days .- We learn that Mr. Ripley, POLITICAL.—Mr. Cameron, Republican, has been elected to the U. S. Senate in Pennsylvania for six years, notwithstanding the Democrats were in the majority in the legislature. It happened through the imajority in the legislature are not expensed as a condidate of the Nurse of th

Extra Head .- A snake was recently caught in the The election it is said will be contested on account of some little informality.

Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, has been elected to the Senate for six years in place of Gen. Cass.

Substitute for Leather .- A writer in the Scientific American suggests that some preparation of hemp, made up like papier mache, might be made effectual as a substitute for sole leather; a cement of india rubber, mixed with other adhesive substances, may be employed to unite the fibers together. Sole leather is fibrous, as can be witnessed by tearing a piece of it learthwise. Its appearance when thus river,

bemantic pains, in the fickle climate of New England, but more especially along the sea shores, physicians have it in their power to mitigate an immense amount of severe suffering by prescribing the volatile oil of mustard. It is employed as a rubefacient, being first diluted in its own weight of alcohol at forty degrees. Some patients may object to its pungent odor; but that is temporary, while the remedy may in some enses prove a permaent euro. Make the application at least twice a day, and protect the part with soft fiannel. Mustard mills are in operation in the cities generally, at which the oil may be produced, it being an article not much in demand in the arts. Were it not for detecting it by a pungent odor, this oil would have become a secret remedy for rheumatic pains years ago. A nostrum loses miraculous efficiency and curative powers on becoming known.—Medical World.

The Uses of Money.—The New York Mirror says it is estimated that one of "our rich men" (Wm. B. Astor) has now a "regular income" of about \$\frac{1}{1}\$,100,-1000 a year. If wealth led to happiness sitors should be the most contented man in this world. He is not. To keep away the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grabal and he way the gout he feeds himself on Grab

Letters Received from Jan. 10 to Jan. 17. Letters Received from Jan. 10 to Jan. 17.

James Armstrong—R Albiston—B S Arey—Geo N Bryst
and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and
America.

The electric telegraph had its beginning in 1843.

The electromagnet was discovered in 1821; and
electrotyping is a still later invention.

Hoe's printing press, capable of printing 10,000
copies an hour, is a very recent discovery.

Letters Received from Jan. 10 to Jan. 17.

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James Armstrong—R D Baltiston—B S Parlich

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James Armstrong—R D Baltiston—B S Parlich—I B Blasco—A B Daltiston—B S Parlich—I B Blasco—A B Daltiston—B D Blasco—A B Dal

JAMES P MAGEE, Agent New England Methodist Depository. 5 Cornhill. Boston

MARRIAGES.

In Saugus, on the 18th inst., by Rev. W. H. Hatch, Mr. R. F. Johnson, to Miss Eliza Chene, both of Malden. Also, by the same, at the same date, Mr. T. B. Fish, to Miss Mary F. Munger, both of Saugus.

In Eastham. Nov. 9 by Rev. G. Burnham, Mr. Heman S. Gill, to Miss Mary J. Brewer. Nov. 23, Mr. Joshua Cole, Jr., to Miss Sophia H. Cobb, all of E. stham. At the parsonage in Wareham, Jan. 6, by Rev. H. C. Atwater, Mr. Philander Pitman, to Miss Adaline V. Ashley, both of Wareham. rater, Mr. Philander Pitman, to Miss Adainse V.; Ashiey, oth of Wareham.
At Southport, Dec. 23, by Rev. S. F. Strout, Mr. Stephen Peiree, Jr., to Miss Emeline C. Harris, both of Southport. In Mource, by Rev. Simon Staples, Mr. William Clark, f Wilmington, N. C., to Miss Hellen A. Stafford, of M. In Bowdoinham, Me., Nov. 8, by Rev. R. H. Stinchfield, Ir. George R. Fowers, of Topsham, to Miss Lucy Ann layis, of Bowdoin. is, of Bowdoin.
Cernish. Me., at the parsonage, by Rev. A. F. BarnMr. Benjamin J. Stone, to Miss Mary Bradeen, both
... Also, Mr. Edward F. Bacheldor, to Miss Elizabeth
suptil, both of Baldwin,
Searsmout, Me., Dec. 17, by Rev. Oran Strout, Mr.
ard T. Arey, of Buoksport, to Mrs. Sylvinia J. Edward T. Arey, of Bucksporf, to Mrs. Sylvinia J. Waugh, of Searsmont.

In Vassalboro, by Rev. Daniel Clarke, Mr. John N. Maugh, of China, to Miss Mary C. Grant, of Vassalboro, Mr. Freeman H. Crowell, of China, to Miss Delia C. Lewis, of Vassalboro. Mr. Albert Ludwig, of Benton, to Miss Elen Abbot, of Winslow

In Cannan, N. H., Jan. 1st, by Rev. John English, B. F. Skinuer, M. D., of Hillsborough, N. H., to Miss Malvina E. Morse, of Enfield. By the same, Jan. 14, at Ilsnover, N. H., Mr. R. B. Eastman, of Cananan, to Miss Caroline P. Fellows, of Hanover, daughter of Isaac Fellows, Esq. In Bristol, Dec. 3), by Rev. T. P. Adams, Mr. C. Rosco Morton, of Union, to Mrs. Eleanor F. Woodbury, of Bristol. Aleo, by the same, on New Year's Eve, Mr. James Wentworth, to Miss Margaret Sherman, both of Bristol.

In this city, Jan. 7, Mr. Robert Johnson, aged 49 years.
In North Quincy, Nov. 29, of consumption, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas B. and Mary J. Richardson, aged 4 years and 6 months.—" The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be his holy name."

In West Newfield, Me., Dec. 31, Phebe Abbott, aged 10 years and 3 coughly aged 10.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

THE ROCKLAND DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSO-TATION will commence its next meeting at Sheepscot stridge, on Monday evening. Feb. 2, and will continue till flurrsday. The public services will be under the management of the minister in charge. The following arrangements are per order of the Committee of Arrangements. The present aspects of the Temperance Cause and our luty respecting it—G. Pratt, A. Church, W. T. Jewell, and 2. Phenix.

Strout, A. R. Lunt, and J. Q. Brown.
The Faults of the Church—H. L. Bray, R. S. Dixon, O. F. Jenkins, and J. Harriman.
Civil Laws and Moral Reform—B. F. Sprague, C. F. Tupper, S. F. Strout, and E. Sanborn.
Ministerial Powerty—B. B. Byrne, T. P. Adams, S. A. Fuller, and A. Baker.
Consequences of Refusing to Preach when Called—S. S.
Long, and S. H. Beal.
Brethren, write! write something, and then come, one and all—come to report your own religious condition, and the condition of your charges. This will be out just meeting for the year, and the last of the kind in which we shall all meet for mutual improvement.
Bristol, Jan 21.
T. P. Adams, Secretary.
Nors.—None intentionally overlooked—all Methodist preachers, local and traveling, invited.

LEGISLATIVE TEMPERANCE MEETING—The next meeting of the Legislative femperance Society will be held in the Representatives' Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan.
224, at 70 clock. Hon. Mr. Sabin, of Berkshire, will preside, and address the meeting. Addresses may be expected from others.
All interested are respectfully invited to attend. The last meeting gives promise that these meetings will be of great interests.

The Publishers will supply specime Numbers and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Ten Dollars, and will be commenced an new Volume affords a favorable occasion for the opening of new Subscriptions.
The December Number commence an new Volume affords a favorable occasion for the opening of new Subscriptions.
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The December Number commence an

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All interested are respectfully invited to attend. The last meeting gives promise that these meetings will be of great nterest.

S. L. Rockwood, Sec. Protem. Representatives' Hall, Jan. 21, 1857.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT PREACHERS' ASSOCIA-ION.—The next meeting of the association will be held a barren, R. I., Feb. 31, 4th and 5th. The following is be order of exercises as reported by the committee:—Tuesday, A. M., 3d. Religious services—Relation of

penter.

Evening. Preaching by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman.
Thursday, 5th, A. M. Essay. Dutt of the M. E. Church
in Relation to Slavery—Rev. M. J. Talbot.
P. M. Essay. Conditions of Success in the Work of the
Ministry—Rev. Charles Nasen.
Evening. Preaching by Rev. J. Lovejoy.
C. H. Tirus,
S. C. Brown,
A. McKrows,
Warren, R. I., Jan. 14.

Warren, R. I., Jan. 14.

READ**IDU DISTRICT S. S. CONVENTION.—
There will be a Sabbath School Convention for Readfield District at Hallowell, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 27, and 28. Exercises will commence on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock The preachers on the district and in the vicinity, together with superintendents, teachers and friends of the Sunday School, are cordially invited to be present.

Per order, C. F. Allen, Secretary.

DEDICATION.—By leave of Providence, the new M. E. Church in Piermont Village, N. H. will be decicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Thursday, Jan. 224, at 10 1.2 o'clock. A. M. Sermon by Rev. Elisha Adams. Brethren in the ministry, rigardless of sect, and citizens generally, re is vited to attend.

A. U. Durrox.

The remaining anniversary meetings of the ROSTON YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be holden follows:— Church Street, Jan. 25, afternoon—Rev. R. W. Allen, 'm Blakemore. ian Street, Jan. 25, evening—Rev. J. H. Twombly, H. Barnes. Bromfield Street, Feb. 1, evening—Rev. D. E. Chapin, Hedding Church, Feb. 8, afternoon—Rev. W. R. Clark, Heading Charles 1 Co. 1 Borrowscale.

Hanover Street, Feb. 8, evening—Rev. I. J. P. Collyer, in Dr. Haven, Jaco's Sleeper.

It is very desirable that all the speakers named above should remember their appointments.

L. L. Tarrell, President.

Jan. 7.

H. Furnas, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. ROCKLAND DISTRICT-FOURTH DISTRICT. oothbay and Southport, at B., ittston and E Pittston, at E. P., GEORGE PRATT, P. E.

CORFEE—P fb.

Java. 131@ 141

St. Domingo, 102@ 114

Bank. 3 00@ 3 25

Bank. 3 00@ 3 25

Bay. 0 00@ 0 00

Mack'l, No. 1, 19 00@21 00

Mack'l, No. 3, 7 50@ 0 00

FLOUR & MEAL—P bbl.

Baltimore,H.st, 7 00@ 7 25

Genesee, ex.bd, 7 12@08 25

Genesee, fan do, 6 12@ 6 37

Flour & Mack'l, No. 3, 7 50@ 0 00

Flour & Meal—P bbl.

Baltimore,H.st, 7 00@ 7 25

Genesee, ex.bd, 7 12@08 25

Genesee, fan do, 6 12@ 6 37

Flour & Meal—P bbl.

Baltimore,H.st, 7 00@ 7 25

Genesee, fan do, 6 15@ 7 00

Butter, folioce, 32@ 2

atter, good, 18@ 2

atter, good, 18@ 2 Baltimore,H.st, 7 00@ 7 25 Genesee, ex.bd, 7 12@08 25 Genesee,fan do, 6 75@ 7 00 Genesee,com.do, 6 12@ 6 37 Ohio, common, 6 37@ 6 59 Meal, 3 50@ 3 75 FRUIT-P box. Havana White, Havana Brown, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, 9@ Boston loaf, GRAIN—P bushel.

Corn, do. white, 76@ 78
Corn, do. white, 73@ 78
Oats, Northern, 00@ 00
Oats, Eastern, 00@ 00
White Beans, 2 00@ 2 25
MOLASSS—W gallon, GRAIN-P bushel. MOLASSES-P gallon. WOOL-Domestic-P bl. Hav. & Mart. tart, 37@ 38
Do. sweet, 42@ 44
Trinidad, 46@ 47
Porto Rico, 00@ 00
New Orleans, 00@ 00 POTATOES—P bbl.
Common, 0 00@ 0 00
Chenango, 2 00@ 2 25

H. G. HERRICK, Attorney and Counsellor at Boston. Residence, (infloadale. 5 mos Dec 10 PRESTON & MERRILL, Corner of Congress and Fur Nov 5

Advertisements.

ONE THOUSAND COPIES GIVEN AWAY.
RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled the "MUSICIAN'S GUIDE," edited by Nathan Richardson, which will be ready about the first or middle of February.
It is a large quarto of 56 pages, containing many beautiful
Engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over
500 different Composers of Music. It is an invaluable book
for Teachers of Music, Amateurs, and all Players and Sing-

or leachers of music, Amateurs, and air Prayers and Singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition of one thousand copies to people interested in Musical matters, and we will pay The PoetaNee.

N. B. Only one copy will be sent to the same address.
Thie work will also be sent in the same order that the addresses are received.
P. S. You will certainly get a copy fars of ALL EXPENSE, by sending your name and address without delay, to
RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Jan 21 3w Music Publishers, Boston, Mass.

SELLING OFF. E. D. EVERETT, No. 116 Hanover Street, Boston, before taking stock, and in order to the enlargement of store, we propose selling of our stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, Embroideries, Ladies and Gent's Under Garments, and Fancy Goods, until the first of March, at greatly reduced prices.

Jan 21 E. D. EVERETT. WANTED. An English Widow Lady is de-

from lengthened experience and firmly established prin ples, be found valuable. Address T. S. A., Letter Drawer 45, Worcester, Mass. Jan 21 HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February. CONTENTS.

Behemoth and his Friends at Home. Illustrated by Thir ty-three Engravings.
Liverworts. Illustrated by Thirteen Engravings.
Sketches of Old Thebes. By an American. Illustrated by

Liverworts
Sketches of Old Thebes. By an acceptance of the Black Cottage.
The Siege of the Black Cottage.
The Discovery of the Northwest Passage.
Pursuit of a Wife.
The Wits of the Pulpit.
Autobiography of a Single Woman.

ing Advice.
wo Days on the Erie Railroad. Pas Encore.
Monthly Record of Current Events.
Literary Notices.

Literary Notices.

Books of the Month.

Editor's Fable.

Editor's Easy Chair.

Editor's Drawer. Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.

Fashions for February.

LLUSTRATIONS—Morning Toilet.—Children's Costumes

Corset Cover.—Chemise.

SUBSCRIBERS TO HARPER'S MAGAZINE, whose Subscriptions expire with the present Number, are respec-ully requested to renew them without delay. TREMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Deriodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at There Dottars a year, or Iwarr-ure Cerrs a thumber. The Semi-alway of the Church Justice in Financial Matter—W. MyKBray, W. H. Crawford, L. C. Dunn, and H. C. Titton.

The Origin of Religious Errors—N. Webb, P. Rowell, O. Strout, A. R. Lunt, and J. Q. Brown.

The Fulli of the Church—H. L. Bray, R. S. Dixon, O. F. Jenkins, and J. Harriman.

Civil Laws and Moral Reform—B. F. Sprague, C. F. Tupper, S. F. Strout, and E. Sanborn.

Ministerial Poverty—B. B. Byrne, T. P. Adams, S. A. Fuller, and A. Baker.

Consequences of Refusing to Preach when Called—S. S. Long, and S. H. Beal.

Brethren, write! wite something, and then come, one and all—come, to reach the come to a supplied at Two Dollars a year.

Trans.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at There Dollars a year, or Iwarr-ure Cerrs a thumber. The Semi-alua Youmes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth and Ivouries ach, and Muslin Covers are furnished to show how ish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Thirteen Volumes are not a twenty-five Cents each. There would be the advanced in the Dollars and the Twenty-five Cents each. There would be the to have their back Numbers. The Semi-and Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, and is on Half Calf.

The Publishers will supply specimen Numbers gratuitous the Agents and Postmasters, and Will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. The will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a very five present and the supplements with them for circulating the Magazine. The will be a twenty-five Cents each. The B Tarms.—The Magazine may be obtained of Bookselle Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at There D.

> Jan 21 HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE; HOLMAN'S ELIXIR
> Holman's Gentlemen's Chest Expanders, and Ladies'
> Skirt Supporters.
> I have appointed Messrs. Burr, Foster & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, my General Agents for the sale of the above articles.
> All orders should be addressed to them.
> J. B. HOLMAN, Proprietor.
>
> Boston. Dec 10.
>
> Gross

the order of exercises as repulsions services—Relation of Tuesday, A. M., 3d. Religious services—Relation of Christian Experience, Prayer, &c.
P. M. Reports from the Churches.
Evening. Preaching by Rev. Wm. H. Richards.
Wednesday, 4th. A. M. Essay. Exposition of the Disciplinary Duties of Class Leaders—Rev. John Howson.
P. M. Essay on Pastoral Visiting, by Rev. G. M. Carpenter.
Evening. Preaching by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman.
Thursday, 5th, A. M. Essay. Dutt of the M. E. Church
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The Ladies' and Preparatory Departments are in sepa-ate rooms adjoining the principal room. L. B. Hanaford, A. M., | Senor S. C. Bello, S. H. Folsom, A. B., Calvin S. Mixter, Miss A. M. Hawes, HANAFORD & PAYSON, Principals.

May 16 BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE. Popular Objections to Methodism Considered and Answered; or, the Convert's Counsellor respecting his Church Relations; with Reasons vely Methodist Converts should join a Methodist Church. An Antidot to certain recent Publications assailing the Methodist E. Church. By Rev. Danke. Wisk, author of "Path of Life," &c. Fight Thousand in press. Simboy Simpson, in a note to the author of this work, says, "I have just finished reading your recent work, "Popular Objections to Methodism Answered, and I desire to express my high gratification. The plan of the work is admirably arranged, as the discussion is satisfactory and thorough. Those it may have an extensive circulation; and I can most cordially recommend it to every sincere inquirer for truth."

The Western Christian Advocate says, "We most heartily commend the work to the Methodist reading public."

The North Western says, "This volume appears, most timely, and is beautifully written, and we hope to see it in the hands not only of every young convert, but of every young Christian who would enjoy a feast, and grow in grace and in a knowledge of the truth."

CAUGHER'S REVIVAL MISCELLANIES. Thirty-ninth thousering the property of the content of the public is called to the subscripts. CAUGHEY'S REVIVAL MISCELLANIES. Thirty-ninth thou-CAUGHET'S EARNEST CHRISTIANITY. Retail \$1; ninth thou-

CAUGHE'S EARNEST CHRISTIANITY. Retail 31; ninth thouand.
Whee's Lovest Thou Me, &c. Seventeenth thousand; retail
25 and 31 cents.
Whee's Precious Lessons from the Lips of Jesus. Tenth
thousand; retail 25 and 31 cents.
Whee's Sacred Echoes from the Harp of David. Seventh
thousand; retail 26 and 31 cents.
Whee's Living Streams From the Fountain of Lips.
Sizeth thousand; retail 25 cents.
The above works may be had at any of the Methodist Book
Depositories, or of J. P. MAGEE.
March 19 HECKERS' FARINA. The following docu-

Searsmont, McLain's Mills and Lincolaville. Mar 7

at Hope,

East Knox, Jan. 13, 1857.

READFIELD DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.
Winthrop,
Jan. 31 Feb. 2
Strong Village,
Searsmont, McLain's Mills,
Alboron,
Jan. 21 Feb. 2
Strong Village,
Searsmont, McLain's Mills,
Searsmont, McLain's Mills,
Searsmont, McLain's Mills,
Searsmont, McLain's McLa

Baltimore, November, 1855.

Farina Jelly Moulds, of various sizes and forms—the Turkish Turban, Ear of Corn. Cluster of Fruit, Rose. Grecian Rose Cactus, and other patterns; also, Double Boilers, to preven. burning or scorching, various sizes—may be had at the Croton Flour Mills, 201 Cherry street.

HECKER & BROTHER, New York. HECKER & BROTHER, New ACE.

HECKER3 FARINA is sold by Grocers and Druggists.

G. G. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

17 Long Wharf, Boston.

HECKERS FARINA BOILERS, at J. H. B. HENDER
124 SOV & CRUN Stave and Hardware Store, 103 Hayerhill SON & CO.'s Stove and Hardware Store, 103 Haverhill Street, (between Boston and Maine and Fitchburg Depots) Boston.

GOOD SWEET BREAD. Those who love it, (and who does not?) are cautioned against the numerous imitations of our INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER, under the name of "Baking Powders," "Invariable Yeast Powders," &c., which are for the most part weak, unreliable and sometimes deleterious preparations, and have done much to shake the confidence of people who have used them.

We have made our powder now about fifteen years, and we think it has proved its title "Infallible," to those who have regularly used it. We now with confidence introduce to the public a new article,

NUTRITIVE YEAST POWDER, for the same purpose, which is as strong and efficacious and makes the bread whiter and sweeter.

As it requires no time for the dough to rise, but may be mixed and baked immediately, it will be found exceedingly convenient, and as it makes fifty pounds more bread from a barrel of Flour, than by the ordinary mode, it is economical, and as no substance is used in its manufacture but what may be found in wheat and other cereals, it must be healthy. must be healthy.

This Yeast Powder is especially adapted to Tea Biscuit,
Rolls, Buckwheat and other Griddle cakes, and for the bat
ter for pot pies, dumplings and puddings. A little added
to sponge cakes and other sweet cakes just before
they are baked, makes them very light and saves a part of
the ergs. the eggs.

For sale by Grocers generally.

Advertisements.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALES CHAS. W. CUSHING, A. M., Principal. Cas. W. Cosmo, A. M., Principal.

Fall term of 14 weeks closes Nov. 26th, 1856.

Winter "begins Dec. 4th, "Spring "March 19th, 1857.

"March 19th, 1857.

"A thorough and competent Faculty is engaged. In the French, Ornamental, Female Collegiate and Collegiate Preparatory Departments, the facilities are unsurpassed. We solicit the public to test the advantages of our institution.

PRENTISS KNIGHT, Secretary.

Newbury Vt., Nov 5. 6mos PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, NAVI-GATION, Engineering, Languages, and Common English Branches, faithfully taught by experienced Profes-sors, at

s, at Comer's Commercial College,
Grante Bullding,
Conner of Washington and School Streets.
Founded by the Senior Principal, A. D. 1840. Founded by the Senior Principal, A. D. 1840.

Terms moderate. No extras. No class system. Students can enter at any time, and such as desire it are aided in obtaining suitable Explorment, see last Annual Catalogue, which may be had by mail, free. Separate department for Females. Day and evening sessions.

GEORGE N. COMER, ANDREW C. DENISON, O. E. LINTON, Principals, aided by able Assistants.

Dec 6

A YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORE-NESS OF THE BODY. Take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed and wrap up warm to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at right, will find by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effects in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SAEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, so by is action on the throat and lungs, when is invaluable, as by i s action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice. hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholy cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cares so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Charry Pectoral to the control of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Fectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdies the disease. If taken in season it will not fail to cure

WHOOFING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy—Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors without the Cherry Fectoral, were saffering from the disease.

their neighbors without the Cherry Fectoral, were sand-ing from the disease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good physician if possible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed direc-tions on the bottle If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease. he disease.
For settled CONSUMPTION of the Lungs, the Cherky As time make: these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afficied, from the log cubin of the American Peasant, to the palaces of European Kings.

The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical The CHERKY FYGTONAL IS MARINISATURED by a practical Chemist, and every cunce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfelts, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpose in excellence the artimizery medicines. virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary mean of all and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the feat humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate the properties of the body.

tivities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate slugglsh or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with atter gth to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have buffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures Lave been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent olergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Presuffering fellow-men.

The Agent below men dis pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints—Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rheumatism, Droosy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetic, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Storfaia or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, oure many complaints which it would not be supposed they ould reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Avan's Pins, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compar

The particular attention of the public is called to the sub-scriber's CELEBRATED IMPROVED HERMANN PAT-TERN FURNACE FOR COAL, which continues to main-tain its high superiority over the numerous articles recently introduced to the public, claiming to be improvements over-all others. This Furnace is recommended to all those who prefer facts which have been established by long practical experience' to mere advertising puffs based only upon fic-tion. Also, to a NEW PATTERN FURNACE FOR WOOD, construct NEW PATIERN FURNACE FOR WOOD, construct-ed upon a similar principle to that of the H. pattern Fur-nace, and particularly adapted for use in the country, or wherever Wood is consumed instead of Coal. Another and smaller size has just been added to the list, which is sold at a reduced price.

Attention is also called to a new and beautiful article

PENRHYN MARBLE MANTELS AND PIER SLABS. PENRHYN MARBLE MANTELS AND PIER SLABS, in initiation of the higher cost styles of Marble, and superior to it in polish and ability to resist acids, while after a much cheaper rate. Also for sale English Parlor and Chamber Grates, Improved Cooking Ranges, Parlor, Office and Cooking Stoves, Ventilators, Chimney Tops, Registers, Rumford Ovens, and Cooking and Heating Apparatus generally, at the new elegant Store recently erected upon the old Chickering Estate, nearly opposite the Adams House, by LEOPOLD HERMAN, Oct 1 6m 336 & 338 Washington Street.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Manufacturers of Meon.

The First Premium over all competitors, at the Fair
of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, at the National Fair, Washington, D.C., also at the Ohio State Fair,
held at Columbus, Ohio, was awarded to the Manufacturers.

By means of a new method of Volcing known only to themselves, they have succeeded in removing the harsh and buzzing sound which formerly characterized the instrument, and rendering the tones full, clear and organ like. The action is prompt and reliable, enabling the performer to execute the most rapid music without blurring the tones. The swell is arranged to give great expression.

THE PEDAL BASS MELODEONS are designed particularly for Churches, Lodges, Halls, &c. It is arranged with two manuals or banks of Keys, the lower set running an octave higher thun the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct Instruments; or by the use of the coupler, the two banks of keys my by played at the same time by use of the front set only. This connected with the Pedal Bass, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1000 to 1500 persons.

THE ORGAN MELODEON is designed for parlor and ers.

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Also, every variety of MELODEONS for Parlor use. Purchasers may rely upon Instruments from our Manufactory, being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having removed to the spacious Buildings

manner. Having removed to the spacious Buildings

511 Washington Street,
We have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced and skilful workmen.

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Music Teachers, Leaders of Choirs, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit cur Rooms at any time, and examine or test the Instruments on exhibition for sale, at their leisure.

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Persons who wish o hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing, to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at least of a year's rent.

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Scroll ieg, 41-2 octave,

Scroll leg, 4 1-2 octave, Scroll leg, 5 octave. Scroll leg, 4 1-2 octave,
Scroll leg, 5 octave,
Piano style, 5 octave,
Piano style, extra finish, 5 octave,
Piano style, carved leg,
Piano style, 2 sets of Reeds,
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Organ Melodeon, extra finish,
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Poetry.

For the Herald and Journal INSPIRE US TO SUFFER. Inspire us all to suffer, Lord! Inspire us to be still! May our most fervid zeal accord As poets towards rare ideals reach, So be our souls enticed To have our looks, our tones, our speech, Suggest our perfect Christ!

Inspire us all to suffer, Lord! Inspire us to be nought! O'ercome our narrow selves appeared, With thine infinite thought! May we renounce self-hold, self-deed-Subject each dream, desire : And feel our God, in Christ instead, Possess our souls entire!

Inspire us all to suffer, Lord! Inspire us all to die A daily death, if thus thy word Thy power we glorify ! Master, should not the servants know How felt Gethsemane? Should they not daily undergo Death gratefully for thee? Inspire us all to suffer, Lord!

To triumph and be still! "Lo, Father, in thy book record, I come to do thy will." "Obedient even unto death," "Let no cup pass away; O be such solemn prayers, and breath, Our soul's food every day! Salisbury, Conn.

For the Heraid and Journal. A SUPPLICATION.

What shall I render unto the Lord for all his ben-What shall I render, Lord, to thee, For blessings thou hast given? How shall I live to gain from thee A passport sure to heaven?

What can I do to please thee most? Speak, Lord, one sentence even From thee, would cheer my drooping heart, And bid me hope for heaven?

Tell me, O! tell me if the sins, 'Gainst which I oft have striven Are washed away by Jesus' blood, And shall I rest in heaven.

O yes, thy Holy Book declares, Daughter, thy sins forgiven ; Go therefore, now, and sin no more; Thou hast a home in heaven.'

Lord, 'tis enough; and while on earth I'm tempest-tossed, and driven, It shall my care, and study be. To live for thee and heaven. Glen Edwin, Dec. 10, 1856.

Communications.

MR. EDITOR :- I wish to say a few things on quotation from the Almanac, headed "DUTY AND INCLINATION."

"We all love to pluck the fairest fruit, and

gather the sweetest flowers; but put this down as

a truth worthy to be graven on a pillar of brass, that more enjoyable fruits grow by the wayside of the path of duty, than in all the wilderness of wilful inclination." "The beautiful feeling or wilful inclination." "The beautiful emotion of love" is merely the blosses precedes the formation of true virtue in the heart. when the will, in its workings, coalesces with a sense of right and a feeling of love to God, that the blossom gives place to the fruit of virtue. A virtuous act is not a spontaneous and irresistible emotion of the sensibility or intelligence of the mind; it is a voluntary exercise and going forth of the will in obedience to God. It is to be feared that many professing Christians, and especially those who have but a short experience in the things of religion are subjects of great deception in relation to what constitutes the true character of a disciple of Christ; sometimes we fear fatal. This will be found to be true in all those cases where emotional feelings are depended upon as evidence for, or against religion. How many there are that are stimulated to the highest extent of their capacity by merely sympathetic influences, without any real fixed principle and purpose to glorify God. True love to God is not a mere evanescent feeling of the heart, but an inwrought and abiding habit of the will. The most lively emotions, the most costatic feelings, if they lead not the will to action can avail us nothing, for the true will be judged, not by its blossoms, but by its fruits. And very many it is to be feared depend very much on periodical opportunities, such as camp meetings and all other meetings where the multitude assemble to get warmed up by the Holy Spirit's influence moving among the real laborers in God's vineyard. And not having joined in the exercises of meeting until about the time of its clos-ing, having been mere lookers on criticising the k of others, their religion will last as long perhaps, as until they get home, and no longer. This is one of the kinds of religion that may be attributed to sympathy and novelty.

There is another class that depend entirely on

their feelings in relation to the performance of duty. They will not speak or pray in public prayer meeting, nor in their families, unless their prayer meeting, nor in their families, unless their feelings are strong; and by neglecting to open their mouths as God has bidden, they lose the little they had, and become dry branches, that neither blossom nor bear fruit.

Another class very honestly believe that unless they enjoy a certain amount of emotion, they are catically destingted of religion and thus they are

they enjoy a certain amount of emotion, they more entirely destitute of religion, and thus they mourn and write bitter things against themselves, depre-ciating what little faith they have, and refusing to the comforted and encouraged to hope in God. These are cases that need encouragement and instruction, and we assume for them that they are honestly desirous to serve God, but have no confidence in themselves. To such, the following questions are pertinent: Is it not the fixed and established principle of your mind and heart to serve God? Would you knowingly do anything that would grieve God's Spirit? Are you not in love with God's word, at least so much as to repect and prize it above all other books? Do you not love the people of God? Let these few questions suffice; and in answer, do I not hear you say the question is settled in my mind so far as principle is question is settled in my mind so far as principle is concerned; I am determined to trust in God, though he slay me. Now here is faith; let it become practical. If this is the honest decision of your heart, depend upon it God knows how to estimate the value of an honest decision. But you say you are not happy, at least not as other Christians are. This you do not know and you are not to measure. are not happy, at least not as other Christians are. This you do not know, and you are not to measure yourself by others. It is pleasant undoubtedly to be upon the mount, rejoicing and shouting God's praise; but to be in the valley searching for the deep things of heavenly wisdom, though mixed with tribulation deep, is far more safe, and will produce that heavenly-mindedness that will be permanent and lasting. "This is the love of God, that we keep his commandments." "Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth." "He that hath my commandments and truth." "He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me." "Whoso keepeth them, he it is that loveth me." "Whoso hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" It is this loving in work, and not in feelings merely, which the word of God requires; and we shall be judged not according to the feelings we have experienced, but according to the deeds done in the body. There are many, it is to be feared, that have more of emotional religion than of cross-bearing and self-denving religion. that have more of emotions.

bearing and self-denying religion.

BRYAN MORSE.

Groveland, Mass., Dec. 25th, 1856.

SMALL AND FEEBLE SOCIETIES.

DOCTOR HAVEN: -I notice in the last Herald, the remarks of "an Old Member of the New England Conference," and yours also, on the subject of this caption. I remember what Doctor Stevens wrote on this topic, also, when editor of the Herald. Some 30 years ago, I was wont to meet in a schoolhouse with a few members, and a large congrega-tion once in two weeks, and to go the alternate Sundays, three miles to a Methodist meeting house.

Finally, the "meeting-house" was made the "station," and our school-house meeting abandoned for the sake of two sermons a day, every Sunday at the "meeting-house," in order to "be like folks." Now what is the consequence? Lost all our congregation at the school-house village, (which is now much the largest,) and our congregation at "meeting-house," not near as large as the school-house one was, then.

QUERY. In such cases, how would one sermon a day, and a half day spent in Sunday School do, in such places? I should be better satisfied with it myself.

And now at this day the grave of Necomah is visible, and the rude fence about it still stands, the big wigwams of the pale faces are thick around it. And every moon the aged Yellow Smoke revisits the resting place of his daughter, and leaves upon the grave a cup of the medicine waters that the troubled spirit of Necomah may drink therefrom and be healed.

But now even the medicine men of the pale faces send patients to the new Saratoga to regain health, and a wealthy company has begun the erection of a magnificent hotel near the spring, while a thriving town, called Saratoga, is grown up near the it myself. January 12, 1857.

Sketches.

PAYING AN OLD DEBT. A merchant very extensively engaged in commerce and located upon the Long Wharf, Boston, died intestate, February 18th, 1802, at the age of seventy-five. After his death, a package of very considerable size was found carefully tied up and

labeled as follows:

"Notes, due-bills and accounts against sundry persons down along shore. Some of them may be got by suit and severe dunning. But the people are poor; most of them have had fisherman's luck. My children will do as they think best. Perhaps, they will think, with me, that it is best to burn this reckage entire."

this package entire."

About a month after he died, the sons met together, when the elder brother, the administrator, produced the packet, and read the superscription, and asked what course should be taken in regard to it. Another brother, a few years younger than the eldest, a man of strong impulsive temperament, unable, at the moment, to express his feelings by words, while he brushed the tears from his eyes with one hand, by a spasmodic jerk of the other toward the fire-place, indicated his wish to have the packet put into the flames. It was suggested by another brother, that it might be well first to make a list of the debtors' names, and of the dates and amounts that they be enabled, as the intended discharge was for all, to inform such as might offer payment, that their debts were forgiven. On the following day they again assembled, and the list had been prepared, and all the to it. Another brother, a few years younger than

death, continued my informant, in the month of June, that I was sitting in my eldest brother's office, waiting for an opportunity to speak with him there came in a hard lavored, little old man, who looked as if time and rough weather had been to windward of him for seventy years. He asked if my brother was not the executor. My brother replied that he was administrator, as our father

died intestate.
"Well," said the stranger, "I have come up from the Cape, to pay a debt I owed the old gen-

tleman."

My brother requested him to take a seat, he being at the desk. The old man sat down, and putting on his glasses, drew out a very ancient pocket book and began to count over his money. When he had finished, as he sat waiting his turn, slowly twirling his thumbs, with his old gray meditative eyes upon the floor, he sighed, and I knew the money, as the phruse runs, came hard, and secretmoney, as the phrase runs, came hard, and secretly wished that the old man's name might be found on the forgiven list. My brother was soon at leisure, and asked him the usual questions, his name, residence, &c. The original debt was four hundred and forty dollars. It had stood a long time, and with the interest, amounted to between seven and eight hundred dollars. My brother went to his desk, and after examining the forgiven list attendesk, and after examining the lorgiven list attentively, a sudden smile lit upon his countenance, and told me the truth at a single glance. The old man's name was there! My brother quietly took a chair by his side, and conversation occurred beach and conversation occurred beach and the side, and conversation occurred beach and the side, and conversation occurred beach and the side, and conversation occurred beach and the side of the s

paid; you are not bound to pay this note; we can never recover this amount."
"Sir," said the old man, "I wish to pay it. It is the only debt I have in the world. It may be outlawed here, but I have no child, and my old woman and I hope we have made our peace with God, and I wish to do so with man. I should like to pay it." And he laid the bank notes before my brother, requesting him to count them over.
"I cannot take the money," said my brother.

simple interest for twelve years, and counted it all over," said he. "I will pay you compound interest if you require it. The debt ought to have been paid long ago; but your father was very indulgent,—he knew I'd been unlucky, and he told me not to worry about it."

My brother then properly set the matter before him, and taking the bank bills he returned them to the old's pocket book, telling him that, although our father left no formal will, he had recommended to his children to destroy certain notes, due-bills and other evidences of debt, and release those who might be legally bound to pay them.

For a moment the worthy old man appeared to be stupefied. After he had collected himself, and wiping the tears from his eyes, he said: "From the time I heard of your father's death, I have raked and scraped, and pinched and spared, to get the money together for the payment of the debt. About ten days ago, I made up the sum within twenty-five dollars. My wife knew how much the payment of this debt lay on my spirits, and advised me to sell a cow and make up the difference, and get the heavy burden off my mind. I did so; and now what will my old woman say? I must go and now what will my old woman say! I must go back to the Cape and tell her this good news. She'll probably repeat the very words she used when she put her hands on my shoulder as we parted—'I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.'''

Giving each of us a shake of the hand, and a blessing on our old father's memory, he went on his way rejoicing.

ing a cast—"There," said my brother, "your part of the amount would be so much. Contrive a plan to convey me your share of the pleasure derived from this operation, and the money is at your

service. Such is the simple tale, which I have told as it was told me. To add the evident moral, would be an insult to the reader.

Ladies.

THE DAUGHTER OF YELLOW SMOKE-A STORY OF THE OMAHAS.

Many years ago, the Omaha Indians were Many years ago, the Omaha Indians were a great and warlike tribe. The beautiful prairies of Nebraska, which lay north of the Platte River, belonged to them, and far north and west, they followed the war path and the game without fear, and with brave hearts. Yellow Smoke, now an old man, was then in the prime of life; a sagaines butter and a brave warrier, becomes cious hunter and a brave warrior, he became

head chief of his nation.

His daughter Necomah, was the flower of the tribe, and many of the young braves sought her hand and wood her beauty. All failed to gain her affections except Tanugah, the hunter who never returned without game, and the warrior who never came from the war-path without scalps. He alone loved Necomah, and he alone was loved in

They were betrothed, the day had arrived for They were betrothed, the day had arrived for the solemnization of their marriage, and the presents of robes and horses were already gathered around the lodge of her father, while within the feast of corn and venison was boiling over the fire. But among the Indians, as among the pale faces, "the course of true love did never run smooth," and just at the auspicious moment, a scout came in and reported a hostile band of the Sioux encamped not far distant. In a moment the young men and braves were arrayed in their war young men and braves were arrayed in their war dress, and the war paint glowed on their faces. Tanugah bade his bride farewell, and his dark form

Tanugan bade his order larewell, and his dark form was lost sight of far off over the prairie.

A fierce and sanguinary battle was fought, and many of the Omahas were sent untimely to the spirit land, and among others, in the thickest of the fight, fell the brave Tanugah. The newscame home to the village of the Omahas, and the home to the village of the Omahas, and the squaws wept and wailed for the departed. But there was one who took no part in the mournful ceremonies—one who wept not, mourned not—it was Necomah. Her bright eye was lighted up

ing town, called Saratoga, is grown up near the grave of the dusky maiden, and the tramp of civ-ilization in its westward march has hushed into silence the rustle of the moccasin prairie grass.—Nebraska City News.

You know my opinion (said John Randolph,) of female society. Without female society we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing at least is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANECDOTE. A young woman, who was employed in a facto-to, became a subject of divine grace, and united

might offer payment, that their debts were for-given. On the following day they again assem-bled, and the list had been prepared, and all the notes, due-bills and accounts, which, including in-terest, amounted to thirty thousaud dollars, were single year she became one of the best teachers in the Sunday School, and was instrumental in bring. committed to the flames.

It was about four months after our father's ing four of her pupils to a saving knowledge of Christ! Who is there, whose abilities and opportunities are not equal here?

Children.

THE BROWN TOWEL.

We had a holiday, and a party of the girls were going to Pine Grove to spend the day, carry-ing a lunch to eat under the trees. The day was fine; and after the sun had dried up the dew, about a dozen little girls might have been seen streaming down the south road with baskets on their arms, chatting as merrily as swallows on a barn roof. Reaching the grove, we played and skipped about like squirrels until dinner time, when we were hungry enough; and cach was anxious to know what each had stowed away in her little basket. Two or three of the oldest proposed making a table of a flat rock, and to take upon themselves the business of spreading it, while we the smaller girls, they said, might go and play. None of us relished the plan, but none had courage to say so; so we unwillingly gave up our baskets, and were sent off—not so far, however, as not to see the baskets unloaded and hear all the great girls said. Your note is outlawed," said he; "it was child who had anything particularly nice, was quite to say whom it belonged to. By an there is no witness, and no interest has ever been

little basket was opened, and a brown towel full of cookies dropped out. My heart beat. "A brown towel!" cried one of the large girls. "How vulgar! I couldn't eat a cooky, out of a brown towel. Hadn't her mother a nice napkin I should like to know?

echoed the other, throwing it down on the grass as
if it had been a spider. "Whose is it!" eagerly if it had been a spider. "Whose is it?" eagerly asked the little girls, looking on. Trembling and mortified, I drew my sun-bonnet over my face, and turned away; for it was mine. "You are

me by the sleeve!" Tdon't believe but you are. "Never mind if she is," said Hatty Stone, taking my hand; "they'll be glad enough of a brown towel sometime." But my enjoyment was gone. To be laughed at by the great girls, and perhaps to be nicknamed "brown towel." All lunchtime I was frightened, and ashamed lest they should speak of it again. How I wished I was at home. And how anxiously I watched a chance seize my poor towel, and cram it in the basket. In the afternoon we went down to the river, and finding a pebbly strip of beach, some of the girls pulled off their shoes and stockings and waded into the water. When they came out, all dripping, their delicate little kerchiefs and nice napkins did not answer at all to wipe with. What should they o? "O, where's the brown towel?" cried one.
Yes, yes; I speak for the brown towel," cried half a dozen voices at the highest pitch, and all hands were stretched towards Hatty Stone, who was opening my basket to take it out. "Didn't I tell you so?" cried Hatty. Never was one towel in such demand. "Dear me," cried one of the large girls, "how soon the foolish little napkins are used up: there is some substance to this. It makes an impression."

Poor little me, I was pleased enough. Nothing proved more truly serviceable in all our walk, than my poor despised towel. Besides water, it took off mud and pitch also. Without its help some of the party would have cut sorry figures going I have not forgotten the lesson of the brown

towel—never to be ashamed of things because peo ple laugh at them. Brown hands—do not despis them; for they are the strong, toiling, busy hands which support the world. Give me the look of a good brown, honest face, not afraid to weather th ualities of character, which make character worth nything. Do not despise, or be ashamed of them.
-Child s Paper.

SELF-FORGETFUL LOVE.

It is related of certain birds, that they pluck from their own breasts, the feathers with What a beautiful type of a mother's love,—that most unselfish of all human affection.

I saw, not long since, an account of a mother who plucked the last hope of life from her own become to insure it to her child

osom, to insure it to her child.

A poor woman, who had been deserted by her arms, to reach her native village. She was over-taken by a snow-storm, lost her way, and after wandering about until nearly exhausted, sank down

But even in that learful hour, her own sufferings were all forgotten in care for her child. With her remaining strength she divested herself of almost every article of clothing, and carefully wrapped it around her babe.

A traveler passing by, on the next morning, discovered them; the baby warm and well, but the loving heart of the tender mother forever stilled in death

How our hearts throb as we hear of such incapable of feeling it, and yet how strangely indif-ferent we are to that most self-forgetful, self-sac-rificing of all love,—the love of Jesus. The mother and the bird suffer, for the loving Jesus suffered for the hating, persecuting, and blaspheming; for the degraded, vile, and ungrate-ful. Beautiful as is the affection of mother and of bird, they are but a faint shadow of that most

Miscellany.

wondrous of all love .- Sunday School Gazette.

The account which Lord Chesterfield gives of the method by which he accquired the reputation of being the most polished man in England, is a strong example in a comparatively trivial, but not unimportant matter, of the efficacy of practice. was Necomah. Her bright eye was lighted up with an unearthly fire, and the medicine men of the tribe said she was mad, and that her spirit had left the body and gone to the good hunting grounds to join that of her lover.

Time passed on, and the conjurors told Yellow Smoke that his daughter must be taken to the great Sulphur Spring near the old Council Bluff, and that its waters, which were a great medicine, would call back the spirit, and restore the reason of Necomah. And so the chief started, but on the way his daughter died of a broken heart. But still believing in the efficiency of the Spring waters to "minister to a mind diseased," he bore her remains to the high bluff over the White Sulphur Spring, and there buried them.

other whose conversation was agreeable and engaging, I listened and attended to the turn of it. I addressed myself, though de tres mauvaise grace, to all the most fashionable fine ladies; confessed and laughed with them at my own awkwardness and rawness, recommending myself as an object.

Her sickness was protracted and severe, but she endured all with the most perfect resignation. Her memory will continue to be blessed by all who knew her. May they seek to be as well prepared to depart this life.

Will the Christian Advocate and Vt. Messenger to all the most fashionable fine ladies; confessed and laughed with them at my own awkwardness and rawness, recommending myself as an object for them to try their skill in forming." Lord Bacon says, that "to attain good manners it almost sufficeth not to despise them, and that if a man labor too much to express them, he shall lose their grace, which is to be natural and unaffected." To this we may add the observation of La Rochefoucault, that in manners there are no good coules.

To this we may add the observation of La Rochefoucault, that in manners there are no good coules. In the death of Bro. Clough the church have lost a valuable member, and the community a valence of the community a valence of the community and the citizen. He was amphatically a research. To this we may add the observation of La Roche foucault, that in manners there are no good copies, for besides that the copy is almost always clumsy or exaggerated, the air which is suited to one person sits ill upon another. The greater must have been the perseverance of Lord Chesterfield to enable him to acquire the art by which art is concealed, and to assimilate borrowed graces to himself without their degenerating into the stiffices and incongruity of servile imitation. He was equally resolved to be an orator, and until he had attained his aim he neglected nothing which could conduce to it. He determined not to speak one word in conversation which was not the fittest he could recall, and he impressed upon his son that he should never deliver the commonest order to a servant, "but in the best language he could find, and with the best utterance." For many years he wrote down every brilliant passage he met with in his reading, and either translated it into French, or, if it was in a foreign language, into English. A certain eloquence became at last, he says, habit, all to him, and it would have given him more trouble to express himself inelegantly than ever he had taken to avoid the defect. Lord Bolingbroke, trouble to express himself inelegantly than ever he had taken to avoid the defect. Lord Bolingbroke, who could talk all day just as perfectly as he wrote, told him that he owed the power to the brother "the battle's fought, the victory won." same cause—an early and constant attention to his style. After Pope had undertaken to translate the liad he was terrified at the difficulty of the task, had his rest broken by dreams of long journeys, had his rest broken by dreams of long journeys, through unknown ways, and wished that some-body would hang him. The harrassing occupation became so easy by practice, that he often despatched 40 or 50 lines in a morning before leaving his bed, and could at last compose more readily in verse than in prose. In short the instances are endless. The truth is not less clearly manifested in the inferiority of the greatest intellects, in the matters which they have neglected, to the average run of mankind. The want of power which mestengages attention has often been noticed in Newton, and persons ignorant of mathematics and science can hardly credit, when they read his letters, that he was the prodigy of genius which his admirers pretend. Yet certain it is that he overtopped every mortal, ancient or modern, and the topped every mortal, ancient or modern, and the little talent which he displayed in lesser things is only an evidence that the sublimest understanding cannot dispense with the practice which makes perfect. Absorbed by his loity and abstruse speculations, he was abstracted from the pursuits which engaged his fellow men, and when he turned to new departments of knowledge his mind had become fixed by the exclusive addiction to his pecu-

DR. LIVINGSTON, THE AFRICAN TRAV-Dr. Livingston, who recently reached London after a journey of seventeen years in Africa, was received by the London Geographical Society.—
To a speech of welcome, Dr. Livingston, in reply,

liar studies, and had lost its pliancy.

I have spoken so little in my own tongue for the last sixteen years, and have lived so much amongst foreigners, that you must excuse imperfection of my language on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) I beg to return to you, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor you have now conferred upon me, and also for the kind and encouraging expressions with which the gift of the gold medal expressions with which the gift of the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society has been accompanied. As a Christian missionary I only did my duty in attempting to open up parts of northern intertropical Africa to the sympathies of Christendom, and greatly gratified I feel for the interest which you and others have expressed in that object. I take it as a pledge for that noor negro was and and the shade a few days before her death of the future she exclaimed with holy trust, "All right, all right." Her "Chamber where she met her fate, Was privileged by the first of t country may yet become part of the general community of nutions. (Cheers.) The English people and government have done more than any other for night of terrible suffering she could cry in full con-Central Africa in the way of suppressing that trade, which is a blight to commerce and friendly inter-course with the natives. May I hope that the death of the righteous." path I have opened to the in rior may never be shut, and that in addition to the trade, fresh efforts may be pened for developing epression of the slave opened for developing ountry. Progress in the internal resources this way, and the at janity, alone can

sion of the slave trade parts.

He said that the interest of Africa abounded in fibrous substances of a strong tissue like flax. Cincona and sarsaparilla were abundant, indigo grew in profusion; beeswax, coal, iron and gold were also abundant. The inhabitants of the interior were kind, especially the women. In Central Africa the women had the upper hand. They ted the men. The wife was obliged to supply the mother-in-law with firewood. A man who had five wives, having returned home, asked something of No. 1. No. 1 referred him to No. 2. No. 2 desired No. 1. No. 1 referred him to No. 2. No. 2 des him to go to the one he loved best. He was bangious, and there were also large fossil remains of has left four children, too young to realize their animals. He met species of the antelope in Africa loss, and a large circle of relatives to reflect on

Biographical.

Mrs. ABBY F. BANGS, wife of John H. Bangs, died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, aged 24 years.
Sister Bangs was converted to Christ six years with the M. E. Church in Eastham; of which she remained a faithful member till death. In the early part of last summer, Sister B.'s health began to fail. To score a ghappe of climate a faithful the masure that the had we had a possible of this notice experienced religion, Nov. 1842, during a general awakening in the place, and the following year joined the M. E. Church in Eastham; of which she has ever since been an ormanent. She had some warning of her approaching early to fail. To score a ghappe of climate with the had we had the had returning home, apparently improved, when she was taken worse at the house of an acquaintance in Boston, where for two weeks she lingered in glorious hope of immortality.

During the years of her Christian experience, Sister Bangs was uniformly faithful in the discharge of her sacred vows, and the approach of

Sister Bangs was uniformly lateful in the dis-charge of her sacred vows, and the approach of the last enemy, though thus early, lound her watching and ready to depart in peace. On the morning on which her death occurred, being per-suaded that she could not live through the day, she called to her bedside her husband, her mother and other friends present, admonished them to and other friends present, admonished them to prepare to meet her in heaven, and affectionately took her leave of them. She then requested them to sing; but no one present being able to comply with her request, she seemed to be favored with the songs of the heavenly choir. She inquired, "Do you not see the happy angels? and exclaimed, "Glory, glory, hallelujah, hallelujah; Amen, amen, amen;" at the same time waving her hand in token of triumph, she fell asleep in Jesus, to await the hour when mortality shall be swallowed up of God.

George Burnham. GEORGE BURNHAM. Mrs. Mary Aldricu, wife of N. Aldrich. Esq.,

lied at Chester, Vt., Dec. 17, aged 59 years.

She was converted to God at the age of 16, under the labors of Rev. E. Rollins, of the Christunder the labors of Rev. E. Rollins, of the Christ-ian order—was married in 1821, and her husband was converted to God in 1831, when both pined the M. E. Church in Windham, Vt. In 1836 they removed to Londonderry, Vt., where they remain-ed until last spring, when they closed their busi-ness in that place, and removed to Chester, to spend the remnant of life. She was a consistent and uniform Christian through life. She lived to see three of her four children grow to maturity of life, and then to die full of hope and blessedness. She saw erected, and greatly assisted in the comple-tion of a house of worship for the people of her choice in Londonderry. No person was ever a more devoted friend of the weary itinerant. Her more devoted friend of the wearly findersal. Here kindness in this respect was almost extravagant. When able scarcely to walk about the house, she would arouse with holy ecstacy all her remaining energy, to feed and warm the servants of God as they called. She loved all Christians. Here was no narrow-minded piety of the religious bigot, but expansive and generous. Some of her last expressions were: "I should have liked to live to help you (her husband) through life, if it had been my heavenly Father's will; but as it is not, I long to go." "Do let me go." "Every day I pitch my tent a day's march nearer home." When offered wine the night before her death, she said, "No more until I driak it new in my Father's kingdom." "It is morning with my soul." "All is well." "Let me ge." We shall soon meet in heaven. kindness in this respect was almost extravagant.

Bro. THOMAS WESTON, JR., of this place, while returning from Readfield, with skates upon Win-throp Pond, late on Saturday evening of the 13th ult., fell into an open place in the ice, and was

gregation, and brought tears of heartfelt sorrow to

many eyes.

Bro. Weston sought religion about three years ago in a revival at East Readfield, under the labors of Rev. R. J. Ayer, and united with the M. E. Church. About two years ago he was baptized at the shore of the pond in which he found a watery grave, and not far from the same spot. He was a man of amiable and retiring disposition.

His piety had rapidly matured, and he had become greatly endeared to his friends.

In the death of Bro. Weston the community has lost a most exemplary citizen, the church one of its most valuable members, and his afflicted parents the staff of their old age.

Winthrop, Me., Dec. 26.

S. ALLEN.

Mrs. SALLY SANDERSON died in Waltham, Dec 6, aged 67 years.
But few purer spirits have ever inhabited a tene ment of clay. Kind, gentle, affectionate in all the relations of life as wife, mother and neighbor Not widely known, but shedding the influence of her "meek and quiet spirit" on the hallowed domestic relations and in the little circle in which she moved. All feel that a true friend has gone.

Of virtuous life, quite on the verge of heaven."

fidence, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly;" and in this spirit she passed away. "Let me die the death of the righteous." Geo. W. Frost. HENRY K. W. BRACDON died in Kennebunkport, Me., Dec. 31, of consumption, aged 29 years. He became the subject of converting grace last time until his death, religion was his favorite theme. His last days were especially very happy, and when speech failed and he was struck with death, as his father approached his bed, he raised his hand pointing it upward, while his countenance gave meaning to the act, which seemed to say, "My home and my treasure are there!"

Bro. B. has left many friends to mourn his loss, among whom are a fond wife and child, and kind parents, who are now bereft of their last of five HENRY K. W. BRAGDON died in Kennebunk parents, who are now bereft of their last of five

children, by consumption. CHARLES ANDREWS. Kennebunkport, Jan. 5.

him to go to the one he loved best. He was bandied about from one to the other till he became quite enraged, but all he could do was to go upon the top of a tree and cry aloud—"I thought I had got five wives, but I find I have got five witches" If a woman beat her husband, she was punished in this way: both were taken to the market-place, and the wife was compelled to take the husband home on her back amidst the cheers of the people. But I have considered the work out of the people. The last sickness was proposed to the work of the people. The last sickness was pro-On these occasions the women generally cried out, acts of benevolence. Her last sickness was profines of civilization he found the people less kind.

The abundance of large game in Africa was proditracted, yet she endured it with Christian patience. She had much to wed her to earth, but she resigned all for her treasure in heaven. She that providence that has removed one of their brightest ornaments in the midst of her days to the church triumphant. Southbridge, Jan. 7.

Mrs. Betsey, wife of George Currier, of Grant ham, N. H., fell asleep in Jesus, Nov. 29, 1856. aged 60 years.

The subject of this notice experienced religion began to fail. To secure a change of climate, she ance that she had "a building of God, a house not

> Sister JANE, wife of William Young, died at E. Pittston, Me. She was born in Dresden, Me., Sept. 9, 1804, experienced religion in 1827, joined the M. E. Church, of which she remained a member until, on Nov. 3, 1856, death removed her from the church on earth to a better one in heaven. Her meet her in the paradise of the redeemed.

Maria Corey, wife of Amos Corey, died in Epworth, Iowa, Dec. 24th, 1856, aged 53 years. Sister Corey was formerly of Waltham, Mass. She had been but a few years in her western home, yet by her upright, Christian deportment had en-deared herself to a large circle of friends. About 30 years ago she experienced religion and united with the M. E. Church, and here in this new country she identified herself with the people of her choice, and lived a worthy and consistent member. Her disease (apoplexy) was of short duration, it being only about nine hours from her seizure until her spirit passed away. But though she was unable to tell us her feelings in the dying hour, yet having lived in the Lord, "she if from her labors, and her works do follow her." Epworth, Iowa, Dec. 29.

Advertisements.

T. GILBERT & CO., Grand, Parlor Grand and Square Plano-FORTE Manufactory, 484 Washington Street, Boston. New York Warerooms, 419 & 421 Broadway, corner of Canal Street. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manu facturer in Boston. This firm has within the last year in troduced some very important and material facturer in Boston. This firm has within the last year introduced some very important and material IMPROVEMENTS. An entire set of new scales have been made, including a new scale for a Grand Plano forte. The first Plano made from it received the award of a Silver Medal at the last Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. By the peculiar construction of said new scales, they have greatly improved their Square Planofortes, by increasing the vibration, clearness, and purity of tone. They have also adopted a

fortes, by increasing the vibration, clearness, and purity of tone. They have also adopted a NEW IMPROVED ACTION, which is simple in its construction, very sensitive to the most delicate touch, operates without a spring, (an advantage possessed by no other action,) and therefore requires little, if any regulating, by the changes of weather or climate; combines all the most desirable qualities sought for during the last twenty years. For which a Medal was awarded at the last Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. These instruments are all prepared for Coleman's Patent ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT, in which there is combined that the Piano-forte, a Wind Instrument, the same keyboard controling both in such a manner, that either can be used reparate, or both together, thus furnishing an instrument for Organ or Piano music, or that may be combined at the pleasure of the performer, in orchestral effects.

IRON FRAMES. From a knowledge of the fact that Piano-fortes made without metalic frames, (as was the case in some of the first to which the Æolian was applied,) were constantly subject to variations in pitch by changes of temperature, many persons have honestly supposed it impracticable, and inexpedient, to combine a Wind with a Stringed Instrument. But having the strings connected with the entire iron frame at both ends. (as all are now made by this firm,) entirely obviates this edificulty. The strings and frame expanding and contracting together, which preserves a uniform pitch in the Piano, so thet no additional tuning is required over the ordinary Piano-forte, to keep the Piano in tune with the Reeds.

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have repeatedly been warded to these manufacturers, in Boston, New York. Phil.

tune with the Reeds.

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have repeatedly been awarded to these manufacturers, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other places, but have never, (previous to 1856,) in any advertisement, handbill or circular, been alluded to in a single instance, by them, having always relied upon the character of their instruments, which have now been before the public about thirty years. now been before the public about thirty years.

THE FACT may be stated that at the last Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, they were awarded SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, for GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORFES.

All orders by mail, or otherwise, as faithfully executed as if the parties were personally present, and will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Dec 31

19

THE BOSTON TELEGRAPH FOR 1857.

THE BOSTON TELEGRAPH FOR 1857.

The take great pleasure in announcing to our friends, that we have about completed such arrangements as will greatly add to the interest of our daily and weekly paper, and make our journal not only the foremost, but also the most widely circulated Republican journal in New England.

The Telegraph Newspaper Company have purchased the Boston Daily and Weekly Chronicle. The two weeklies have already been united; and the two dailies will be united and published as one paper from the close of the year 1856—every morning as the Daily Chronicle, and twice every evening as the Evening Telegraph. C. C. Hazewell Esq., who has been the principal writer for the Chronicle, will be connected with the united papers and others who have been employed on that paper will be retained. This arrangement, with the writers and reporters heretofore employed on the Telegraph, will give the paper an editorial iorce altogether superior to that of any other journal in New England, and equalled only by two or three in New York

The paper continues to be what it has been, the unnswerving advocate of Republican principles, the constant opponent of every scheme to extend or nationalize the institution of Slavery, and the earnest supporter to every measure or influence calculated to promote the well being of society and remove the causes by which men and manners are demoralized. What the paper has been in these respects, it will continue to be.

At the same time we shall give less importance to parties and cliques, than to principles, and be much less careful to serve politicians, than to support those ideas and influences, which, in our judgment the times demand, and without which, neither parties nor politicians deserve support. We intend to preserve our independence and be entirely free in our work, doing what seems to us right, and supporting such men and measures as are best calculated to carry out our principles. It is unnecessary for our readers, to add that we now belong to the Republican party, and that

TERMS FOR THE DAILY

When three or more copies are sent at the above named prices, payment must be made in advance, without exception.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY.

The Weekly Telegraph is published every Friday morning, and contains the latest news by telegraph or otherwise, up to the heart heart for the subscribers are as follows:

One copy one year, \$2 in advance. If not paid in advance, the terms are \$2.50 per annum; and we can assure for friends that the difference ought to be greater than

CLUB TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY. TO Clubs TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY.

To Clubs we will put the Weekly at the following valow terms; but it must be distinctly understood that all w receive the paper on these terms must pay strictly in a vance, without any exception:

Two copies, one year, for Five "" Ten "" " Twenty " " And at that rate for any number over ten.
One copy will be sent free to every person who gets up a club of ten or more, and forwards the money for it.
All business communications should be addressed to the

Boston, Jan. 7. BOSTON, MASS. Samuel Twombly, Architect, will execute Architectural Designs for every variety of buildings, public and private. Special attention given to Churches, School-houses, Banksialis, etc. Office, 46 Court Street, (Corner of Tremont) Boston.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! The Subscribers, at their long established and enlarged Foundry manufacture upon an improved method and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for Fire Alarma, Chucours, Aoansuies, Factories, Stramborts, Plantations, Ite., mounted with their "Rotating Yoke," and other improved Hangings which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warrantee given of tone and durability. For full Particulars as to Chimes, Keys, Weights, etc., apply for circular to

circular to
A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co.,
New York.
Sept 7 WANTED-A Partner in a Retail Hat Store in one of the cities on the Hudson River. The ad-V in one of the cities on the Hudson River. The advertiser has built up a good trade-made a fortune, and wishes to go on a farm. A Christian young man who understands the business, and who has acquired citigent habits, will be preferred. Address D H, care of Mr. Crockett, of the Bromfield House, by the 19th of January, or call for a personal interview at that time and place.

Jan 7 8w

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Office, 14 State street, Boston.) insure Lives on the Mutual principle.
Accumulation—over 8780,000, and increasing—for benefiof members present and future.
The whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the present insured.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1853, amount ed to 30 per cent. of premiums paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mall, if written for, nost-noid and its reports to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid

Willard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,
Thos. A. Dexter.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Scoretary
March 1 NEW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY

Prof. John C. Ferguson, A. M., Principal. Prof. Jonn C. Ferguson, A. M., Principal.

The Seventh Year of this celebrated institution for Ladie and Gentlemen began Oct. 27th. Hw continued prosperity has demonstrated to the public that the best facilities for acquiring a thorough education can be afforded at the present low rates.

Board, Washing, Fuel, Incidental Express, and Tuition in Common English, only twenty-one dollars per quarter of eleven weeks.

The Second Quarter of eleven weeks will commence Jan. 12th, and the Spring Term of twenty-two weeks. April 26th. 1857. Students will be conveyed free from Albany at the commencement of each term. To engage rooms, or for circulars, address the Principal.

N. B. Send and get a circular. 4mos Dec 24

A GENTS WANTED to sell by subscription GENTS WANTED to sell by subscription

HEROES AND MARTYRS OF THE MISSIONARY
ENTERPRISE.

Another edition of this work is now in press, and will be shortly ready for delivery. It contains the memoirs of about thirty deceased missionaries of different denominations. Edited by Lucius E. Smith, late assistant in the Missionary Rooms. Frefaced by Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., of Albany, N. Y. It contains over 500 pages, with several steel plates and engravings, printed on good paper, beautifully bound in gilt, and sold for \$2.50. We need not speak of the merit of the work, other than the fact that it is recommended by over 300 clergymen of different denominations, many of whom have exerted their fluence for its circulation, because of the moral and religious influence that would be exerted thereby.

Liberal commissions given to agents for the sale of the above named work.

Apply to O. W. POTTER, Publisher, 56 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

N. B. Any person wishing a sample copy can have the same forwarded him by mail free of postage, by sending the above price (\$2.50) to the publisher.

Dec 3

CHUIRCH ORGAN FOR SALE This Organ.

church organ will be sold at a low price; it is a good and full-toned instrument; case painted rosewood; gilded front pipes; height of case, 9 ft. 8 in.; depth to back, 4 ft. 6 in.; front pipes; height of case, 9 ft. 8 in.; depth to back, 4 ft. 6 in.; front pipes; height of case, 9 ft. 8 in.; depth to back, 4 ft. 6 in.; front pipes; height of case, 9 ft. 8 in.; depth at the first pipes; height of case, 9 ft. All biographies, accounts of the All biographies, accounts

Advertisements.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE! John H.
Paar, Sons & Co., respectfully inform their friends, customers, and the public, that they have removed to the spacious building, Nos. 283 and 285 Washington Street, [a few doors south of Winter Street,] where they solioit the attention of purchasers of Carpets to their extensive and choice assortment of

ENGLISH CARPETING, Just received by Packets and Steamers, comprising, in part, Elegant Medallions, Rich Velvets and Tapestries, with borders and rugs to match, Durable Brusseles and Tournays, Choice Styles three plys, Kidderminsters, Berlins and Dutch. And a great variety of AMERICAN SUPER, AND MEDIAN INGRAINS American
PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, embracing Oak, Fresco, Marble, Tile and Tapestry Designs, all of which are perfectly well seasoned, and will be out to any dimensions for Halls, Extrics, Dining Rooms, Ships'

all of which are a superior of Halls, Entries, Dining account, any dimensions for Halls, Entries, Dining account, any dimensions for Halls, Entries, Dining account, and a large stock of choice goods. Our arrangements with European manufacturers are such that we receive all the Newest Patterns by Steamers as soon as they appear from the looms, and we trust our prices will be found perfectly satisfactory. JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., BOSTON. JOHN A. PRAY, EDWARD TURNER. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. We are now

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THE PROGRESSIVE READERS, by SALIM TOWN, LL.
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These are emphatically and in all respects the Brat School Books ever published, and we are confident will take the lead among all readers. The authors as successful reactical teachers and eleoutionists and popular authors have been long and favorably known, and their names alone are a sufficient guarantee for the high character of the books; but in order to secure the highest possible degree of perfection in every department, the services of an efficient corps of other educational and literary men have been employed to assist.
The elementary books are beautifully illustrated by the best artists of the country, and the appearance and mechanical execution of the whole series is in advance of any and all others.
School Committees. Teachers and others are requested to examine for themselves. Copies furnished free for examination at our store, or sent by mail on receipt of stamps to cover the postage. Postage rates are for the First Reader's cents. The series consist of the following:—

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Large stock of books of all kinds, and every variety of
stationery at lowest prices. Particular attention paid to
furnishing libraries.

Torders promptly and satisfactorily answered.
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3mos Nov 13

OUR MOTTO. To Give our Customers their Money's Worth.

J. W. SMITH & CO., Custom and Ready Made Clothing Establishment, Dook Square, Corner of Elm Street, Boston.

Garments made to order, in the best manner, and of the best materials. Also, every description of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which we shall sell as low as the same qualities of goods can be purchased at any thouse in Boston. Readers of this Journal are respectfully invited to examine our goods before purchasing.

J. W. SMITH & CO.,

Sept 24 tf Dook Square, corner Elm Street.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! At the Troy Bell Foundary. JONES & HITCHCOCK, Proprietors, manufacture and keep constantly on hand Bells for Churches, Factories, Steam Boats. School Houses, Plantations, Locomotives and Fire Alarms, varying in size from 30 to 10,000 bls., key ed on every variety of letter in the musical scale, which are cast in Patent Metallio Casings, and hung with "Hiddeth's" Patent Rotary Yoke. Frames, Wheels, Tolling Hammers, Wrenches and Springs attached to clapper, and complete in every part. Warrantee given for durability and tone, not to be surpassed. Parties wishing to purchase would find it to their interest to call and examine, or address us at Troy, Kens. Co., N. Y., before purchasing.

KEFP YOUR FEET DRY. Warranted Water-Proof Boots: 170 Hanover Street.
The subcribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing a superior article of boots, which they can recommend, with great confidence, as later than any other weekly paper published in Boston, and it will certainly do as well under the new arrangement.

We now ask our friends through New England, and elsewhere, to introduce our paper to the a tention of those around them who are not aiready subscribers. Aid us to extend its circulation: let those in your neighborhous to take it regularly. It will have no equal in New England. We pledge ourselves to make it deserve that vasc circulation which we seek for it, and which we feel certain it will have.

TERMS FOR THE DALLY.

and preserves the leather so as to prevent them from breaking.

While possessing all the advantages of a Rubber Boot, still they are less clumpy, and the materials such as to allow the perspiration to escape from the feet.

We shall keep a general assortment of the above, for MEN AND BOYS, from the heavy Sea and Working Boot, to the comparatively light, and of all widths both sewed and pegged, and shall be able to accommodate persons of various occupations. They are well made, and of the best materials, so that no more durable Boot can be found.

Also, on hand, a large and general assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, of the best qualities, which we shall sell at Wholesale or Retail, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

T. C. & C. F. NEWCOMB,
170 Hanover St., Opposite the Mansion House, Boston. Oct 22

RESPIRATORS, OR BREATH WARMERS.
Made by [late] Mrs. A. P. Champuey. As a guard for those who are troubled with weak lungs they stand unrialled, enabling the wearer to be exposed to chilly, damp weather, or easterly winds without any danger of taking cold. Please cail on the agents and examine for yourselves. SMITH & MELVIN, 325 Washington Street, sole

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Acquired Capital, over \$2,271,837.48.
Chartered by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1840, and is now the largest company in the United States. Insurance conducted strictly upon the Murtual Strema; each policy holder being a member of the Company, and participating in an annual allocation of the dividends of the surplus premiums, by which each assured derives all the benefits that can accrue from a life insurance, and at the lowest possoile rates, being the actual cost—as there are no proprietary members or stockholders to participate in the surplus;—all the capital belonging to the policy holders.

Insurance granted to meet all the contingencies of life which are applicable to insurance.

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Receiving daily from the various Home and Foreign markets, Havana, New Orleans, Port Rico and Cuba, Sugars
and Molasses, and all kinds of Refined Sugars and Syrups,
from Boston. New York and Bristol Sugar Refineries. Rich
Old Mocha, Java, Porto Cabello, and Cuba Coffees, at Retail and by the Bag, and the same, roasted and ground pure,
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Extra Family Flour in Bbls., and Bags, fresh ground Indian, Rye and Oatmeal, Barley, Cracked Wheat, and Hominy, Buckwheat and Graham Flour, Farina, Corn Starch,
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Choice Green and Black Teas, selected with great care,
of all grades and flavors. Pure old fashioned Souohong,
Ningyongs, various fine and extra Colongs, Old English
Breakfast, (a very rich and delicious drink) Gunpowder,
Imperial, and Old and Young Hysons of medium and choice
Moyune flavors. All for sale in large or small packages, or
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Castile, Chemical, Toilet and Brown Soaps, Olive and Sallad Oll. Sardines, Rio and Para Tapicca, Pear! Sago, Naples, Macaroni and Vermacilla, Mace, Nutmegs and Ground
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Spices.

Cauton Ginger, Foreign and Domestic Jelles and Preserves. London Porter, and choice pure Wines, for church service, and medicinal purposes only, and the various Malaga, Sfoily and Smyrna Fruits. Together with all other goods adapted to the supply of Families, Hotels, Steamboats and Ships, and special care given to orders, as usual, by express or otherwise, from all parts of the country.

B. W. SEAMANS, April 16

19

MILTON GAGE.

BOOKS, BOOKS! Smyth's Mathematics. By SMITH'S ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA.
SMYTH'S LARGE ALGEBRA.
SMYTH'S TRIGONOMETRY, SURVEYING AND SMITH'S TRIGONOMETRY, SURVE IAVIGATION. SMITH'S CALCULUS. SMYTH'S ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

These works, lately revised and enlarged, are now exten-vely used and being adopted throughout New England, as Workerd South ne west and South.

Wherever they are seen and examined they at once beome popular. And never have we known the sales of a
eries of higher mathematics to increase with such rapidity
s Smyth's. Please examine them. SANBORN, CARTER, BAZIN & CO., 25 and 29 Corn-ill, Boston. Nov 12

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